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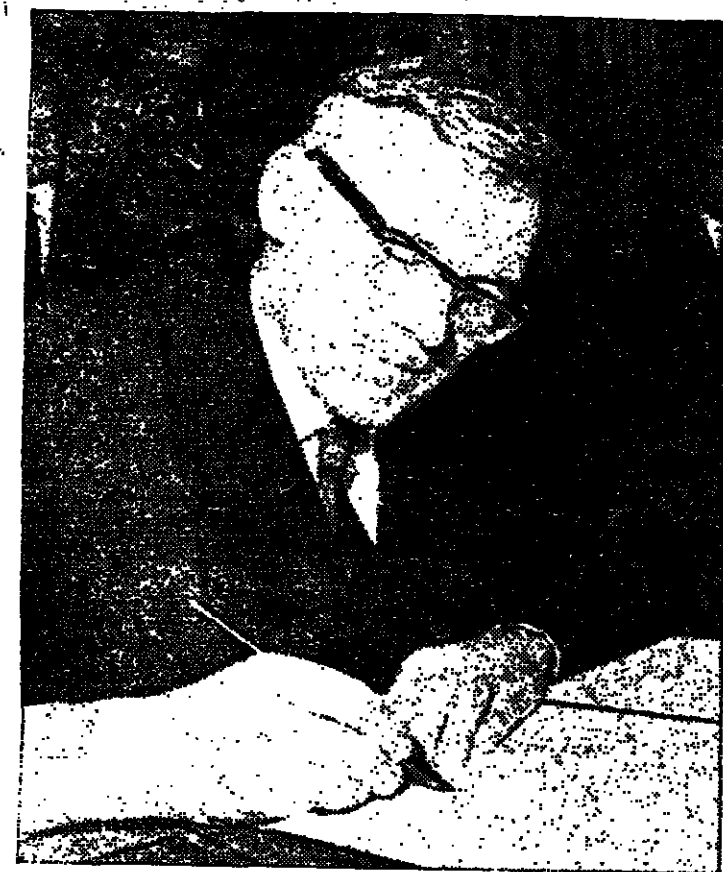
PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 12-13, 1970

Established 1887

TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Fair, early, occasional rain later. Temp. 52-54 (22-12). Tomorrow occasional showers. Yesterday's temp. 53-55 (11-16). **TOMORROW:** Little change. Yesterday's temp. 54-55 (12-11). **CHANCELL:** Becoming foggy. **ROME:** Cloudy. Temp. 52-54 (12-11). **NEW YORK:** Sunny. Temp. 70-52 (21-11). Yesterday's temp. 70-52 (21-11).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria 6 S. Libya 9 P. 1st.
Belgium 10 S. Luxembourg 10 L. 1st.
Czech Rep. 10 S. Moscow 12 D. 1st.
Denmark 17 S. D.K. 0.8 S. 1st.
France 10 S. 1st. Nigeria 12 S. 1st.
Germany 8 S. D.K. 12 S. 1st.
Great Britain 1/4 S. Portugal 6 S. 1st.
Greece 8 S. Spain 18 S. 1st.
India 2 S. Sweden 10 S. 1st.
Iran 20 S. Switzerland 10 S. 1st.
Italy 12 S. Turkey 4 S. 1st.
Israel 12 S. U.S. Military 50 S. 1st.
Lebanon 7 S. P. Yugoslavia 30 S. 1st.



TRADE ACCORD—Vladimir Kirillin, vice-president of the Soviet Council of Ministers, signing agreement in Paris yesterday for French aid to the Russian economy.

Renault Gets Key Role In Soviet Truck Plant

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Sept. 11.—The Soviet Union's two-year-long search for Western credits and know-how to build a huge truck factory on the Kama River was partially rewarded today when an initial agreement was announced with France's state-run Renault motor company.

At the same time, Renault announced it was beginning discussions with West Germany's Daimler-Benz motor company toward cooperation in building the estimated \$1 billion plant. The Russians have also been negotiating with the German company.

Last April, the Soviet Union had asked Henry Ford 2d and Ford Motor Co. to build the plant, but Mr. Ford turned down the idea following criticism from Defense Secretary Melvin Laird, who said he was opposed because the Soviet Union is supplying trucks to North Vietnam.

Deputy Premier Vladimir A. Kirillin, who headed the Soviet negotiating team here, emphasized that despite the talks with the

Germans, "the first company we have signed an agreement with is Renault." He said among the foreign participants Renault would occupy the principal place.

Mr. Kirillin said that agreements of this sort between East and West were the principal means of consolidating peace. "The essential thing," he said, "is friendship and extension of cooperation."

He added that economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and West Germany would also "contribute to the improvement of the international situation."

The French had been extremely skeptical about the deal prior to today, and as late as last night were saying that no truck agreement would be signed. It became apparent, however, that the Russians wanted the French to sign before the Germans, and late last night the agreement was made.

Vague to French

The French described it today as "vague," and Finance Minister Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said that the Russians had not yet spelled out the details of the project. He indicated that the credits announced today simply paved the way to more detailed negotiations.

The agreement calls for some \$50 million of a total \$127 million French investment to go into the plant, with the rest already earmarked for the modernization of existing Soviet automobile plants. The investment is to be paid off at 55 percent over seven years following completion.

Since the Russo-German non-aggression pact was signed this summer, the French have been concerned that West Germany would leave France far behind in commerce with the Soviet Union. But Mr. Giscard d'Estaing said.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 4)

Gromyko to Lead Russians at UN

MOSCOW, Sept. 11 (AP).—The Soviet Union announced today that Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko will head the Soviet delegation to the Sept. 15 opening session of the United Nations General Assembly.

The brief official announcement spiked rumors that Soviet Premier Alexei N. Kosygin would fly to New York as head of the delegation.

Hostages to Be Sent to Amman; Nixon Offers Anti-Hijack Plan

Asks Boycott Of Countries Aiding Pirates

Announces Armed Guards for U.S. Planes

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—President Nixon today called for suspension of world airline services to countries refusing to punish or extradite serial hijackers.

In addition, Mr. Nixon ordered armed security men and troops to travel on many international and domestic flights of U.S. commercial airlines. The flights involved were not specified.

He said he was asking for an emergency meeting of the International Civil Aviation Organization in Montreal to take up his proposal for sanctions.

"The menace of air piracy must be met immediately and effectively," the President said in a strongly worded statement dealing with measures to stop air piracy.

Mr. Nixon said it was the policy of the United States government to hold countries in which hijacked aircraft are landed responsible for taking appropriate steps to protect the lives and property of U.S. citizens.

Armed Guards

He said armed guards would be put on U.S. commercial planes as of tomorrow and there would be stepped-up surveillance of luggage and passengers at air terminals.

The President called on foreign governments to become parties to international conventions providing for the prompt release of hijacked aircraft, passengers and crews.

"I further call upon the international community to take joint action to suspend airline services with those countries which refuse to punish or extradite hijackers involved in international blackmail," he stated.

White House officials said the cost of putting armed guards on planes would be paid for by an increase in the current departure tax and in the present 3 percent excise tax on tickets for domestic flights.

Pilots in Favor

White House aide Peter Flanigan told reporters that airline pilots, who previously opposed armed guards on their planes, now support the President's proposal, as do all the U.S. air carriers.

Mr. Flanigan said details of the plan to use armed guards to protect airlines would remain top secret, and there would be no disclosure of how many men were involved or exactly what routes they would fly.

He said, however, that the men were being recruited from a number of government agencies, along with military personnel, and they would be highly trained.

The White House aide said it was a misconception that the firing of a gun to tell a hijacker while an aircraft was in flight would automatically lead to disaster.

Mr. Flanigan said that normally there would be no loss of air pressure if a bullet pierced the skin of a modern plane, adding: "There is no substantial danger from a shot."

President Nixon said that electronic equipment and other surveillance techniques already being used at a number of airports, would be installed in all air terminals handling international arrivals and departures and, where possible, at airports in other countries.



CHILD'S PLAY—Children from the hijacked airliners duck behind a bullet-holed Jordanian police car in front of their hotel in Amman during one of the clashes there between Jordan security forces and Palestinian guerrillas Thursday morning.

Arab Guerrilla Radio Demands A New 'Authority' in Jordan

BEIRUT, Sept. 11 (AP).—Palestinian guerrillas today announced new demands which they said were essential for peaceful co-existence between guerrillas and King Hussein in Jordan.

Among the new demands was the "formation of a national authority representing the forces of the people to run the country and purge anti-guerrilla elements from the army, the state and police."

The announcement was made by the Baghdad-based guerrilla radio, which speaks for the commando leadership, the Central Committee of the Palestine resistance movement.

But the broadcast did not explain whether the "national authority" they demanded meant the formation of a new government.

The Central Committee also called for this "authority" to withdraw Jordan's armed forces from the cities and redeploy them along the cease-fire line with Israel.

Guerrillas claim the king pulled most of the army from the front into positions around Amman and other Jordanian towns after Jordan accepted a U.S.-sponsored Middle East cease-fire Aug. 7.

Today's broadcast said the new demands were essential for the survival of the third and latest cease-fire agreement.

Jordan 'Concern' on Hostages

AMMAN, Sept. 11 (UPI).—The Jordanian cabinet met in emergency session today to discuss the plight of hostages being held aboard three hijacked jets in the

desert and announced its "concern" for their safe release.

The Middle East News Agency reported Premier Abdel Monem Rifai said that "because of humanitarian and international considerations," Jordan was increasingly concerned over the release of the passengers.

Mr. Rifai also said the government had made contacts with the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) and the central committee of the Palestinian organizations in an attempt to secure the release of the passengers.

The cabinet also discussed the situation in the capital on the second day of the new truce being enforced by joint street patrols.

The patrols called on residents to resume their normal work. There were no new outbreaks of fighting today.

Some victims of the 11 days of fighting were buried today, and ambulances still cruised the streets. But other traffic also appeared on the streets for the first time since the fighting began and workers started to repair telephone and electricity lines which were severed during the fighting.

The Middle East News Agency reported that 140 persons were killed during the fighting and "hundreds" of others wounded.

Citizens turned out to buy food and other goods at shops, some of which opened for the first time. Some workers began taking down barricades and sweeping the streets of rubble and spent bullets.

But many local Arabs had their doubts whether the truce would hold and remained indoors. Some shops remained shuttered and an uneasy atmosphere prevailed.

Israeli Charge Implies Russia Violates Truce With Missiles

JERUSALEM, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Israel charged for the first time today that Soviet-manufactured SAM-3 missiles had been moved up closer to the Suez Canal in violation of the cease-fire military standstill.

The military spokesman said Israel's 13th complaint of "grave violations" by Egypt of the cease-fire agreement alleged that "SAM-3 missile batteries have been advanced to the area extending from the

canal up to 50 kilometers (31 miles) west of it."

The SAM-3s, sophisticated anti-aircraft missiles designed to meet low-level attack, continue to be manned and operated solely by Russian personnel, as Israeli officers had said in the past.

Israel implicitly accused the Soviet Union of being directly involved in violating the Middle East cease-fire in what was seen as one of the most serious developments since the truce began.

The Israeli complaint did not mention Russia by name, but by referring to the introduction of sophisticated SAM-3 missiles, the implication was clear.

The development added a new dimension to Israel's previous complaints and was expected to figure at the forefront of Premier Golda Meir's talks with President Nixon in Washington next week.

Israeli officials viewed the latest complaint with particular gravity since it appeared to show that Moscow as well as Cairo was intent on actively exploiting the cease-fire to alter the balance of power for a possible resumption of hostilities. The Israeli charge comes as Moscow is denying there has been any cease-fire violation at all.

The Israelis did not pinpoint where the SAM-3s were but only that they were allegedly within the standstill zone.

The latest Israeli complaint also accused Egypt of continuing construction and other preparations for return for all the airline hostages held by Arab hijackers and certain other Israeli prisoners of war, reliable sources said Friday, according to Peter Grosse of The New York Times.

UN Observers Told

The complaint, filed with the UN cease-fire observers' headquarters in Jerusalem today, was based on data collected yesterday, the Israeli spokesman said. Presumably this meant Israeli reconnaissance jets photographed the missile sites.

It was the first time since the cease-fire went into effect at midnight Aug. 7 that Israel has in-

PFLP Will Propose New Ransom Terms

From Wire Dispatches

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) has decided to accept two decisions of the parent organization—the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)—to bring all hostages to Amman and to make a new ransom offer, a Front spokesman announced Friday night.

The spokesman for the PFLP announced the decision after 12 hours of pressure from the PLO Central Committee.

The PFLP decision lessened the chances of an inter-guerrilla armed clash over the hostages—some of whom have been prisoners for six months.

It was not immediately clear when the move to Amman would take place in view of the length of the journey—about two hours—and the difficulty of organizing the transfer of the weary passengers.

Meanwhile, a first batch of 68 passengers released from the planes and sent to Amman last Monday arrived in Cyprus Friday night.

A second batch had also been expected Friday night—but their flight was canceled without explanation.

Twenty-three more passengers from a British Overseas Airways Corporation VC-10, hijacked Wednesday, arrived at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Friday night.

They had been freed Thursday but were kept at the town of Zarqa, 15 miles northeast of Amman.

Earlier Friday an apparent split in the Arab commando movement spurred concern for the fate of more than 250 hostages aboard three hijacked jetliners in the Jordanian desert.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), command body of the guerrilla movement, said in Amman that all passengers aboard the three planes would be transferred to the Jordanian capital. All will be released—except for Israelis of military age—when seven commands held by three European nations are freed, the PLO added.

But the PFLP, the Marxist wing that pirated the planes, put detonators back on dynamite bombs aboard the jetliners and kept the hostages inside.

Meanwhile, Syria came out strongly against the hijackings, calling them "irresponsible and unrevolutionary acts."

The Syrian attack came in a fiery editorial carried by the Beirut newspaper Al-Raya, which speaks for the ruling Socialist Baath party in Syria.

"Has it been decided to transform the battle for Palestine into one against civil aviation?" the paper remarked Friday.

No Flat Statement From Syria

Syria made no flat statement that it was intervening with the hijackers for the hostages' release, but reliable sources say the Syrians were doing so through their allies in the Palestinian central committee.

It has been reported that Syria is motivated primarily by fear of foreign military intervention. An appeal to the PFLP Thursday warned against such a possibility.

The five nations whose citizens are held hostage pledged Friday not to intervene by military means, an International Red Cross spokesman said.

"The IRC delegation in Amman has just received information from the political department of the Swiss government announcing that neither of the five governments involved in this hijacking would interfere by military action in Jordan regarding the situation of the people on the planes in the desert," a spokesman told a news conference at the Intercontinental Hotel in Amman on Friday.

The Middle East is alive with rumors—discounted by the United States Embassy in Beirut—that the U.S. 6th Fleet was steaming eastward through the Mediterranean to back up an operation to snatch the hostages out of the guerrillas' hands.

The PLO central committee charged that the Western powers were planning military intervention in Jordan in order to impose a peaceful solution (of the Palestine problem) in the interests of the Zionist enemy and imperialism.

The committee asserted that the guerrilla movement would resist with all violence any imperialist attempts at invasion. It appealed to all "liberation" groups to be on their guard against imperialist movements in the Middle East.

Israel has informed the International Red Cross that it is ready "in principle" to release some Arab guerrilla prisoners in return for all the airline hostages held by Arab hijackers and certain other Israeli prisoners of war, reliable sources said Friday, according to Peter Grosse of The New York Times.

(The decision, confirmed by the entire cabinet, referred to no

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)



COFFEE, TEA OR MILK?—A barefoot hostess on hijacked BOAC jet serves a cup of something to passengers still aboard the plane when photo was made Thursday.

Wind Sinks Venice Boat; Toll Over 20

VENICE, Sept. 11 (AP).—A killer whirlwind swept through the Venice lagoon tonight, sinking a Venice public transport water bus with 60 aboard and devastating large sectors of the mainland.

Early reports indicated that more than 20 persons were killed, but a transport official said it was feared the death toll would exceed 40.

The motorboat was stuck stopped at St. Elena island off St. Mark's basin when the wind lifted it into the air and plunged it into the water.

The boat sank in about 30 seconds. Rescue teams recovered 60 bodies from the water. Others were expected to be found inside the boat.

The whirlwind swept through the mainland and the outskirts of Venice, smashing shops, houses and trees. It moved through the Venice port, capsizing dozens of motorboats. Then it hit the 25-ton motorboat and moved out to sea.

The wind hit the mainland in late evening, killing six persons, and causing heavy damage to houses, crops and to a hospital. Hundreds of persons, including dozens of tourists in seaside camping grounds, were injured.

Persons walking along the shore were the first to bring help to the passengers of the boat. Many ran toward the spot where the vessel had sunk to assist those who had managed to jump off the boat.

Rescue teams from Venice and nearby towns moved to the scene of the disaster, and troopers began diving down to the motorboat. The boat was en route from St. Mark's Square to the Lido.

Mrs. Thurmond Asks Aid on Hanoi Prisoners

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (AP).—The wife of Sen. Strom Thurmond, R. S. C., is spearheading a mass letter-writing campaign aimed at winning better treatment for U.S. prisoners in North Vietnam.

Nancy Thurmond, a 23-year-old former beauty queen, has written the wife of every member of Congress asking for help.

Nixon Urges Congress to Act on Reform Bills

By Carroll Kilpatrick

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI).—President Nixon appealed to Congress today to rise above partisan ship and approve the "reform" proposals he said he made in a move to avoid "an age of revolution" in America.

In one of his longest messages, the President reviewed his legislative recommendations designed to bring about "an age of reform" and outlined in the most extensive manner to date his own governmental philosophy.

While the message was entitled "a call for cooperation" and contained few barbs, the President nevertheless branded the record of Congress disappointing and said that it had approved only eight of the 59 major proposals he has made.

Among those left out are bills for draft reform, manpower training, seven anti-crime bills, emergency transportation legislation, water pollution, revenue sharing and tax increases.

Capital Hill reaction to the President's message generally followed party lines of the House John W. McCormack, D. Mass., said that the message "has all the appear-

ances of a political document designed with the fall elections in mind. It is apparent that it is part of a coordinated effort by the Republican leadership and Republican campaign directors to shift the blame for the administration's many failures."

House Democratic whip Hale Boggs of Louisiana said that the President had launched "the post-Labor Day sniping season."

The President said that "Congress, in a mood of nostalgia and partisanship, has too much devoted its energies to tinkering with programs of the past while ignoring the realities of the present and the opportunities of the future."

"Time now slips away," he said. "The Congress is coming to a (Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

to pay some kind of ransom to its enemies.

Though reluctant to say so to the Israelis, even in private, U.S. officials are hoping that the plight of the hostages held from three aircraft sequestered in Jordan will in time impel the Israelis to agree to bargain with the hijackers.

Though precise information has been difficult to obtain from a group that lacks even recognized spokesmen, the hijackers are understood to be asking for the release of seven guerrillas now held by Britain, Switzerland and West Germany plus assurances that Israel, too, will barter for the release of the passengers. The hijackers have indicated that only after these assurances are received will they state the specific terms required of Israel—presumably the release of some Arab captives.

One reason for President Nixon's reported reluctance to pressure the Israelis into such an agreement is the belief here that it might evoke a quick and impassioned "no" from Jerusalem, thus further compounding the simultaneous crises of the Middle East.

A second, perhaps even more important reason for reluctance here, is the realization that the United States must retain Israel's trust.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Amid Rumors of Armed Rescue

White House Aide Reaffirms U.S. Forces Won't Be Used

By Juan M. Vasquez

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Nixon administration sought today to allay fears of military intervention by the United States into the precarious Middle East situation.

Ron Ziegler, the White House press spokesman, called attention to a joint statement made earlier by five countries trying to seek the release of hostages held in Jordan by Arab guerrillas.

The statement, issued in Switzerland, authorizes André Rochat, the Red Cross representative, to inform the guerrillas that no military intervention is planned.

The five countries supporting the statement are the United States, Britain, West Germany, Switzerland and Israel.

In reaffirming the administration position, Mr. Ziegler tried to calm vague but persistent rumors that the United States might intervene militarily to rescue the hostages held by the guerrillas.

Nevertheless, other government sources indicated that the use of some military forces in a possible evacuation movement could not be ruled out.

Such an evacuation could take place in a country like Jordan, the scene of much intertribal fighting, where there are still a large number of Americans. An evacuation might also be contemplated in case of a new flare-up between Israel and Arab government or guerrilla forces, the sources said.

At today's White House briefing Mr. Ziegler, noting that inquiries had been made about U.S. 6th Fleet movements in the Mediter-

U.S. Tanker, Soviet Vessel In Collision

LONDON, Sept. 11.—A U.S.-owned tanker collided last night with a Soviet freighter in the Arabian Sea, and reconnaissance planes reported that the tanker was sinking today.

In New York, however, Capt. Shalmon, an official of the Maritime Overseas Corp., owner of the 214,000-ton Aquarius, said the vessel was "in no immediate danger of sinking" and that Dutch and German ships were en route to take the vessel in tow.

Capt. Shalmon said one of the 35-man crew was missing in the collision with the freighter Svetogorsk. The missing man was identified only as an Italian national. Capt. Shalmon said the collision occurred in fog and with no visibility, but that the exact circumstances were not known.

Word that the vessel was afloat contradicted an announcement earlier today from Lloyd's insurance underwriters that the Aquarius had sunk. The Aquarius was said to be 50 miles south of the island of Masirah.

Sound for Cape Town

The Liberian-registered tanker was reported bound for Cape Town, South Africa, with a cargo of crude oil from Kharg Island, Iran.

However, the Financial Times of London reported this morning that the tanker appears to have been involved in the controversial and semi-secret transport of crude oil from Iran to Israel. The ship's owner was described as having large Israeli interests.

It has been known in the Middle East for some time, although denied by Iran and Israel, that Israel's domestic oil needs are supplied from Iran and that the oil that flows through the new Israeli pipeline from the Gulf of Aqaba to the Mediterranean originates in Iran, the Financial Times said.

The paper said that the Elath-Ashkelon 42-inch pipeline began last February with a capacity of 19 million tons a year, and that despite Arab attempts to enforce a boycott, supplies have been so readily available that capacity has been raised to 40 million tons.

89 Israel Cholera Cases

JERUSALEM, Sept. 11 (UPI).—The Health Ministry announced today that 89 more cholera cases today, raising the total number of cases to 89 in Israel and Israel-held territory since the outbreak began Aug. 21.

VC-10 Threat: 'We'll Blow Up Plane'

Free Passenger Tells of Warning

LONDON, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—A released woman hostage from a hijacked British jetliner today told of an Arab guerrilla threat to blow up the plane.

British dental nurse Lesley Pressley, 21, and her fiancé, Sharukh al-Sharif, were among those held captive for 14 hours in the scorching Jordanian desert after Palestinian guerrillas had seized their plane on Wednesday.

The plane was a VC-10 of British Overseas Airways Corp., which is still being held in Jordan with two other planes and other passengers and crew.

Yesterday Miss Pressley, her fiancé and 20 other passengers, mostly Arabs, were released and allowed to travel to Beirut.

'The Man With the Gun'

Describing the hijack drama, Miss Pressley said:

"We were nearly in Beirut and then I saw the man with the gun. They were aggressive during the hijacking. They told us they were going to blow up the plane."

"They told us to keep quiet and nothing would happen. Everyone kept calm and they were in good luck when I left them," she said of the passengers left behind.

Mr. al-Sharif described how, after spending the 14 hours as captives, 22 people were told they could leave.

He said the guerrillas told him he was being released with Miss Pressley because he was an Arab. Miss Pressley said she was taken to Amman in a bus and then driven to a hotel in Beirut.

They were stopped on the road several times by terrorists, but released because they came from the hijacked jet.

Syrian-born architect Mohamed Zaki Homsi, of Harrogate, England, was the first to reach Beirut and freedom yesterday and the first to arrive at London airport today.

'Quite Conversant'

He said he did not believe the guerrillas intended to kill anyone, because of the way the captives were treated—being provided with food and doctors.

He added: "If they make a bargain, I think they would stick to it. Most of them speak English and were quite conversant."

Mr. Homsi said the hostages were well-treated and the guerrillas were "very courteous and friendly." He said the nights in the desert were cold—but the 103 passengers on the VC-10, many of them children, were comfortable although the atmosphere was stuffy.

From Amman, a Cabled Alibi The Boss Has Got to Believe

By Robert Lindsey

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT).—A New York man sent a message to his boss from the hijacked VC-10 jetliner today. The message read: "Sorry. Unable to be at work Monday morning. Delayed by hijacking."

A woman sent this message: "Well, in hotel, Charlie's on the plane."

From New York, a message went to a 10-year-old Manhattan boy who is also at the international: "Mother knows you are safe and loves you."

Arranged by Swissair

These were among scores of messages that have traveled between Amman and the United States during the last five days by a circuitous routing of taxi, transoceanic cable and telephone arranged by Swissair, one of the airlines whose jets are held near Amman by Arab guerrillas.

Swissair, which has an office in Amman, sends a representative to the hotel, where about 100 of the passengers who were on the hijacked plane are staying.

The representative delivers messages to the passengers and collects any outgoing messages.

The messages have been taken by taxi to the Swissair office, sent by teletypewriter to Zurich and then relayed by cable to New York, where a Swissair representative telephones or telegrams the messages to the addressees.

There have been no communications between the passengers still on the planes and their families, the airline said.

A spokesman for Trans World Airlines said the company had no

office in Amman and has had great difficulty in communicating with a five-man company team sent there after its Boeing-707 was diverted to Dawson Field in the desert northeast of the city.

As a result, the airline has been unable to arrange communications with the 40 TWA passengers who are also in Amman. Fourteen are at the international and the others are in other hotels.

TWA Emergency Center

However, the airline said it had established an emergency communications center in New York with six telephone lines manned round the clock, solely to answer questions, relay new information and otherwise communicate with the worried families and friends of passengers.

Bruce Boyd, who is in charge of the center, said the reaction from most of the families had been "anger, even more so than concern."

TWA officials said there were two movies aboard the company's jet at Dawson Field: "Raid in the Rain," a sexy mystery movie chosen by TWA for travelers with "mature" tastes in films, and "Point Your Wagon," the Hollywood version of the Broadway hit.

An auxiliary power generator was delivered to the site Tuesday, primarily to permit operation of the plane's air-conditioning system. The power supply should also allow showing of the films "over and over again if they want," a company spokesman said.

'Revolution Airfield' Is Remembered As Dangerous Strip for Big Planes

LONDON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—"It was just a bit of desert that the boys named after me," Sir Walter Dawson said from his home at Sunninghill, near Windsor.

The "bit of desert" is now the site of Revolution Airfield, where Palestinian guerrillas are holding hostages and three jetliners. In the Royal Air Force annals, the natural landing strip is still known as Dawson's Field.

Sir Walter, now 83 and a retired air chief marshal, was commanding officer of the Royal Air Force units in the Levant from 1946 to 1948. He said that the "strip of desert sand" never had any strategic value. "I chose it to put an occasional fighter squadron over there to do exercises with British and Jordanian forces in the area," he said.

He expressed surprise that the sunbaked plain, which gets as hard as concrete in summer and muddy in winter, was able to hold the heavy jetliners. "We used it merely for Spitfires and small transport planes," he said. "It's a quite inappropriate and rather dangerous place for these modern airliners to land."

"That was 23 years ago," Sir Walter continued, "and what they've done to it since then, I can't say."

FAUCHON

25 Place de la Madeleine
at the grocery
BULLSHOT COCKTAIL MIX
at the Boutique
Only the best perfumes
Here's one house we
know we can count on 100%
Temple Fielding



FREED HIJACK VICTIMS—Miss Lesley Pressley and her fiancé, Sharukh al-Sharif, in Rome yesterday on way to London after being released along with 20 Arab passengers on the hijacked BOAC plane held in Jordan.

Hostages Held in Desert Being Moved to Amman

(Continued from Page 1)

specific numbers because no request for any number of prisoners has yet been received, Israeli sources said.

[They added that a decision in principle was all that the Red Cross was seeking on behalf of the other governments with airline passengers held hostage, Mr. Gross reported.]

Red Cross spokesman Alain Modoux said in Geneva that the guerrillas have forced the team of three Red Cross doctors and four nurses to leave the area of the Dawson's Field airstrip in the desert and prevented emergency supplies going by road from Amman to the sector.

The Red Cross, in an official statement, accused the commandos of inflicting "mental and physical torture" on the passengers, who include many women and children and a baby born only Thursday aboard the two jetliners.

It said the "draconian measures" taken by the chief of the commandos guarding the planes were based on his allegation that he had heard radio reports during the night that there may be foreign military intervention in Jordan.

Mr. Modoux said at a press conference that Red Cross headquarters in Geneva had received a message from its delegation in Amman late Friday morning which said the Red Cross convoy taking supplies to the three aircraft was "stopped en route and prevented from going to its destination."

"The medical team permanently with the passengers has been taken away and the dynamite system has been put back into the planes together with the passengers," he said.

Mr. Modoux said that upon receipt of the message from the delegation in Amman, the Red Cross mediators were given these instructions by cable:

"Continue negotiations at the highest level. In view of dramatic situation prisoners on board and in view of prolongation of their wait, inhuman conditions being imposed. This absolutely contrary to human rights under Geneva and Hague Conventions."

"Maintenance of status quo equivalent to mental and physical torture and this must be drawn to attention of all."

In Washington, the State Department said the International Red Cross reported the guerrillas had lifted the 0200 GMT Sunday deadline for the release of the seven commandos. The hijackers have threatened to blow up the three jetliners when that deadline expired.

However, it was reported from Amman that, according to the guerrillas, the deadline still stood.

"The PLO plan announced in Amman said:

"All passengers aboard the three planes will be transferred to Amman. It did not specify when."

All passengers will be released with the exception of Israelis of military age as soon as the organization receives announcements from the governments concerned—Britain, Switzerland and West Germany—that seven Palestinian guerrillas held by them are being released.

"The planes and their crews will be released as soon as the seven guerrillas arrive in Jordan or any Arab country. The body of the commando killed in Sunday's unsuccessful attempt to hijack an Israeli El Al jetliner is to be returned by Britain."

The Israeli passengers will be held in Amman until arrangements are made for their return to Israel, Red Cross spokesmen said. The release of a number of Arab guerrillas held in Israel. No number was specified. Israel has an estimated 3,000 Arab commando prisoners.

"Push of a Button"

In Geneva, International Red Cross spokesman Modoux said: "The three planes can now be blown up at the push of a button."

The Jordanian government's state radio said today that the International Red Cross concerning the release of a number of Arab guerrillas held in Israel. No number was specified. Israel has an estimated 3,000 Arab commando prisoners.

In Geneva, International Red Cross spokesman Modoux said: "The three planes can now be blown up at the push of a button."

The Jordanian government's state radio said today that the International Red Cross concerning the release of a number of Arab guerrillas held in Israel. No number was specified. Israel has an estimated 3,000 Arab commando prisoners.

U.S. Reported Hoping Israel Will Bargain

On Hijacker Demands For Freeing Hostages

(Continued from Page 1)

and goodwill if there is to be any hope for the longer-term negotiations for calm in the region. The Israelis, who already suspect Washington of an inclination to buy peace for itself at the expense of their vital interests, are not likely to respond favorably to further arm-twisting at this stage.

Such, at least, is the mood and calculation of the Nixon administration at this stage of a situation that has become more distressing to officials each day. After the collapse of the tenderly-arranged peace talks between Israel and Egypt came the hijackings, and the fate of the passengers and crews has now been complicated by street fighting in Amman, further betraying the instability of King Hussein.

The State Department announced yesterday that John Stewart, an information officer at the U.S. Embassy in Amman, had been missing for 24 hours. He is believed to be the second American at the Embassy kidnapped by the guerrillas.

The department also announced that Secretary of State William F. Rogers had delayed by a week until next week, his visit to the United Nations for the customary annual round of talks with other foreign ministers.

SAMs Still Deployed

The latest intelligence reports indicated that the deployment of Soviet-made anti-aircraft missiles in the case-fire zone were continuing this week and Washington seeks some "confirmation" of what it regards as a truce violation before it will try to persuade the Israelis to rein in the negotiations.

Mr. Nixon's plan to concentrate on domestic issues this week has been upset. He has had frequent and private talks with Mr. Rogers and other officials, including aviation and security authorities.

Some observers say he thus has had to surrender his desire to avoid involvement in what could become a human tragedy or at the least a diplomatic embarrassment even greater than the seizure of the Pueblo crew by North Korea. Mr. Nixon made that a principal campaign issue in 1968.

Beyond the White House, the feeling of anxiety and frustration are readily discerned around government circles. Officials talk about their sense of helplessness as they watch the remote drama unfold, to it, yet without control over events and passions. They have unconfirmed reports that at least one of the three captured planes in the Jordan desert has been wired for detonation and they fear that one wrong word or step here or elsewhere, "boom" provokes "master."

"Other" Moves Feared

They are anxious, too, about the long run, because the thus far successful hijackings are expected to stimulate other dramatic moves to proclaim the cause of the Palestinian guerrilla movement. Contending that they are people without a country who were wronged by the Jews in Israel, the Palestinians, though divided into many factions, have set out to undermine Middle East peace efforts and governments like that of King Hussein, that appear to be willing to live alongside Israel.

To prevent future kidnappings, there has been some discussion here of banning American flights to countries that either harbor or encourage hijackers, but the airline industry appears to be opposed to such sanctions and some high officials doubt that they could be effective anti-hijack measures.

A still deeper anxiety is evident here about the effect of the hijackings, and the fighting in Jordan between King Hussein's army and guerrilla units, on the disrupted efforts to negotiate a more lasting truce between Israel and Egypt. The fall or flight of King Hussein, it is feared, could have an intimidating effect on all moderate Arabs.

Hostages Send Plea to 5 Nations: 'Free Prisoners'

AMMAN, Sept. 11 (UPI).—The passengers aboard the three jetliners at Dawson's Field sent cables to at least five governments today, asking them to give in to the demands of the guerrilla hijackers.

The one sent to Washington by five young Americans aboard the BOAC VC-10 said: "Commandos are serious in their threat. Please do not gamble with our lives. Release our prisoners immediately."

British passengers aboard the same jet asked the British government: "Please act immediately to save us by releasing the required prisoners from PFLP."

To the French government went a cable saying: "The PFLP are serious. Please release their prisoners and answer their demands."

Please act to release PFLP men in Germany, England, Switzerland and Israel to save us," said the cable sent to Canada.

The Dutch passengers aboard the BOAC jet said in their message: "The PFLP are serious. The planes are loaded with explosives. Please release their prisoners."

Bouquet for Hostage

GENEVA, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Red Cross president Marcel Naville today asked his delegates in Jordan to send a bouquet of flowers in his name to the American woman who gave birth to a child in the hijacked TWA plane yesterday.

Tel Aviv Flights Are Refused By Hijack-Wary BEA Pilots

By Bernard Weinraub

LONDON, Sept. 11 (NYT).—Because of fear of possible hijackings, pilots of British European Airways were refusing to fly into Tel Aviv today.

The airline has six flights each week to the Israeli city—three direct from London, three from Athens.

A BEA spokesman said that pilots "did not operate" flights to Israel yesterday and today. They got as far as Athens and refused to go any further, he said.

BEA, one of Britain's two nationally owned airlines, emphasized that the decision to cancel the flights to Israel had been made by the pilots and was not an official move by the airline. However, the airline had moved earlier in the week to cancel flights to Beirut.

Athina's Cancelled Flight

Athina, the Turkish airline, also suspended its scheduled flight from Athens to Tel Aviv but told passengers that there were flights to Israel by way of Rome.

Messingville, Britain, and other countries maintain strict security on both international and domestic flights.

In Athens, all outgoing baggage was opened and passengers were generally barred from carrying hand luggage.

BEA, like British Overseas Airways Corp., also banned hand luggage in cabins, except for women's handbags.

During the day, BOAC announced that passengers who had been booked 72 hours in advance were not being accepted on its flights from Britain, Europe, North Africa, Asia and the Middle East to any destination. BEA announced a similar rule for all flights to Greece, Cyprus, Turkey, Israel and Libya.

Inconvenience Regretted

"We regret the inconvenience this will cause to passengers, but we feel they will understand that the embargo is in their interests," a BOAC spokesman said.

Both British airlines declined to discuss in-flight security measures on their planes, but it appeared likely that unarmed security men were flying on some BOAC flights.

The use of armed security men aboard British aircraft has already been brushed aside by Michael Noble, president of the British Airline Pilots' Association, which is responsible for civil aviation. Mr. Noble has termed the possible use of armed men aboard flights as "counter-productive and unlikely to increase the security and safety of passengers."

Israeli Charge Implies Russia Violates Truce With Missiles

(Continued from Page 1)

cluded the deployment of the SAM-2s in its complaints.

Eleven earlier complaints that alleged violations of the military standstill agreement concerned SAM-2 missiles batteries and sites.

Interpol Said To Have Sent Alert on Arabs

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (NYT).—Interpol, the international police organization, is reported to have broadcast a warning to all European security services before the hijacking last Sunday of four airliners by Arab terrorists.

The Brussels newspaper Le Soir reported in last Saturday's editions that some amateur radio operators had accidentally intercepted what was described as an Interpol message saying that "a Palestinian terrorist commando force was reported to have left Beirut for Europe with electronic equipment."

"The Interpol warning is taken very seriously by those responsible for security at international airports in Europe," the newspaper said.

The newspaper said Interpol spokesmen in Geneva and Zurich, asked for comment on the broadcast warning, declined comment.

In its report of last Saturday, Le Soir said Swissair had confirmed that security measures had been reinforced "for some days" inside the Swiss airways and at airports. One of the aircraft parked there next day was a Swissair DC-8 that left from Zurich.

Prison Asked In Czech Piracy

MUNICH, Sept. 11 (UPI).—Czech world interest as a result of this week's series of hijackings, the prosecution today demanded prison terms of up to three years for eight young Czechoslovak refugees who diverted a Czechoslovak airliner to West Germany last June.

"They have clearly committed a crime," said Chief Prosecutor Rudolf Kook. "And in light of the present air piracy, this court's decision will be watched closely both at home and abroad."

The eight—including three married couples—are accused of "causing deprivation of freedom and using coercion" in diverting a Czechoslovak Airlines plane from a domestic flight to Nuremberg June 8.

Greeks Indict 2 Arabs On Explosives Charge

ATHENS, Sept. 11 (AP).—Two Lebanese Arab members of the Egyptian Liberation Front, were charged here yesterday with possessing explosive materials.

Abraham Hotait, 36, and Mohamed Chebo, 22, were arrested Monday night as they approached the Ethiopian Airlines ticket office in Athens, allegedly carrying packages of explosives.

In Beirut Wednesday the Egyptian Front demanded the release of the two men. ELP officials reportedly appealed to the Palestinian guerrillas to use the hostages who are being held in the Jordan desert to exert pressure for their release.

Jarring Sees Jordan Envoy

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Sept. 11 (AP).—Jordan's delegate to the Arab League, Prince Hassan bin Talal, was seen today by UN special envoy Jarring, then declared the Arab people must not relent in their efforts to liberate their land from Israeli occupation.

Ambassador Muhammad H. el-Farra, the permanent Jordanian UN delegate, was in Amman when the talks opened Aug. 25 and Jordan was represented then by its ambassador to Washington, Mr. el-Farra has just returned to New York.

He said in reference to Israel's suspending its participation in the peace talks: "This came as no surprise to me since I never doubted the intention of Israel's authorities and wreck every effort at doing a just and peaceful solution of the Palestine problem."

WEATHER

	G	F
ALGERIA	19	66
AMSTERDAM	15	55
ANKARA	25	77
ATHENS	33	91
BEIRUT	29	84
BELGRADE	33	91
BERLIN	16	61
BOMBAY	29	84
BUDAPEST	27	81
CAIRO	22	72
CASABLANCA	27	81
COPENHAGEN	13	55
COSTA MESA	29	84
DURHAM	14	57
EDINBURGH	14	57
FLORENCE	27	81
GENEVA	15	55
HAGUE	16	61
ISRAEL	27	81
JERUSALEM	27	81
LONDON	21	70
MADRID	21	70
MILAN	26	79
MOSCOW	15	55
MUNICH	26	79
NEW YORK	26	79
NICE	26	79
OSLO	16	61
PARIS	18	64
PRAGUE	25	77
ROME	28	82
SOFTIA	28	82
STOCKHOLM	18	64
TEL AVIV	30	86
TUNIS	22	72
VENICE	27	81
VIENNA	27	81
WARSAW	26	79
WASHINGTON	26	79
ZURICH	18	64

(U.S. Canadian temperatures 1200 at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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"DOO

Despite Doubts, Senate Chiefs Plan on Oct. 16 Adjournment

By Spencer Rich

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Senate Democratic and Republican leaders agreed yesterday to press for final congressional adjournment by mid-October and laid out a schedule calling for double sessions of the Senate and completion of action on major bills by specified dates to meet that goal.

Nixon Bids Congress Act On Reforms

(Continued from Page 1)

close. Its work is not done. The issues I have asked to be considered have not been considered. And yet matters press. We cannot wait for politics. We must seek a record of achievement all can share."

A White House aide, briefing the press on the message, was asked whether the President was preparing for the campaign and would call Congress "a bust."

"Well, I might," he replied. "Certainly the purpose of this message is to call to the attention of the Congress again the facts as they are with regard to this pending legislation. I take it there is a conscious decision on the part of management not to move these to a vote, then they are willing to stand on that decision."

The President said he had re-ordered America's priorities and now for the first time in two decades the government is spending more on human resources programs than on defense.

But he said reform was required in many areas of American life, including that of Congress itself, as well as in the courts, the welfare system, revenue-sharing, manpower and social security, crime control, the grant-in-aid system, environmental protection, the manner of electing a president, the district government and in the poverty program.

He also appealed for assistance in maintaining a "responsible fiscal policy." He recalled how he had been forced to veto some appropriations bills to hold down the cost of government.

Putting major emphasis on welfare reform, the President said it would be "a tragedy beyond words" for Congress to adjourn before approving his family assistance plan.

"I am confident that this will not happen," he said, "but to prevent it the Senate will, of course, have to move with some dispatch."

Different Issues
A White House aide said that the President's program is based on the conviction that the issues of a post-industrial society are different from the problems that divided the nation in the past over liberal and conservative issues.

"The political issues, the aide said, are no longer determined by the fact of scarcity and how to divide the pie. The problems are now of a society with abundance, and the politics of a post-industrial society are the politics of choice, he said.

The President emphasized in the message, the aide explained, that if this society is going to survive it must reform its institutions to meet the present reality.

The President said that the emergence of a post-industrial society is the dominant social reality of the present moment. Our task is to understand, and to respond to these changed circumstances."

Mr. Nixon said that the problems of the new era "surround the question of choice: what kind of life would we live, what kind of society would we have? Growth becomes less of a goal and more of an issue. What kind of growth? For what purposes? With what consequences?"

Seems Optimistic

Despite his failure to win congressional approval for his programs, the President seemed optimistic that the country had weathered a storm.

"For a period in the not distant past it might have seemed that American society was faltering," Mr. Nixon said. "It may have been. But we have steered now. We are regaining a sense of balance, of direction and of forward thrust."

Declaring that he had submitted a legislative program in the past with current needs, he said that "more is at stake than the issues with which that legislation deals... More is at stake than the reputation of one political party or another for legislative wisdom or political courage. What is at stake is the good reputation of American government at a time when the charge that our system cannot work is buried with fury and anger by men whose greatest fear is that it will."

of measures still to be considered, and the removal of some senators to agree to advance to time limits for debate on controversial measures, the Oct. 16 adjournment program is considered highly fragile.

Sen. Gordon Allott, R., Colo., chairman of the Senate Republican Policy Committee, told reporters that while the committee agreed that "it is advisable to shoot for the mid-October date," it would be "awfully tough to meet this schedule."

And the Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, D., Mont., said that in spite of a determination of both parties to finish up as soon as possible, it was still "very questionable" whether they would meet their objective. In that case, Congress would go home temporarily on Oct. 15 but return after the Nov. 3 election to finish urgent business.

Closure Hinted
Sen. Mansfield made it clear yesterday that he was prepared to seek closure—an enforced cutoff of debate—next week unless he could get an early agreement for a specified voting time on the constitutional amendment providing for direct popular election of the President.

The legislative schedule drawn up by Sen. Mansfield and tentatively approved by the GOP calls for completion of debate on the amendment by next Thursday. But there have been strong indications that opponents might try to filibuster it to death. At present, the amendment, which needs 66 votes for adoption, probably is about a half dozen votes shy of that figure. If closure, which also requires a two-thirds vote, should fall by a wide margin there might be a decision to put the bill aside.

The minority leader, Sen. Hugh Scott, R., Pa., stated sharply yesterday that the President backed off the direct-election proposal. "I am perfectly clear that the White House favors the legislation," Sen. Scott said, adding that he had discussed the matter at the White House several times and had seen "as late as yesterday [Wednesday] a memo containing a very firm statement that the President favors direct election."

Passage Predicted
"I'm his spokesman and I'm saying he backs it," Sen. Scott said, asserting that he believed the proposal has 66 votes and would be passed if it comes to a vote.

The schedule laid out by Sen. Mansfield provides for completion of voting on the direct-election amendment by next Friday and, with the use of double sessions, the Manpower Training Bill on that date as well.

The Farm Bill is to be finished by Tuesday, the One-Bank Holding Bill by Wednesday and a group of appropriations measures during the last two weeks in September.

The constitutional amendment on equal rights for women is due for debate during the last week of September, with completion by Oct. 1.

One of the President's major proposals, the embattled family assistance reform of the welfare system, is to come to the floor, according to Sen. Mansfield's schedule, on Oct. 2, together with the social security increases. Passage of these two measures is to be completed by Oct. 9.

Chairman Consulted
Sen. Mansfield made up the schedule after consulting with all the Democratic committee chairmen. The Oct. 2 deadline for sending the social security and family assistance measures to the Senate floor had the assent of the Senate Finance Committee's chairman, Sen. Russell B. Long, D., La.

Sen. Scott hinted yesterday that it might be impossible to pass the whole family assistance measure in view of strong opposition. A proposal to authorize an advance "test run" might get through, he added.

Uruguay Guerrillas Rob U.S. Oil Company
MONTESVIDEO, Uruguay, Sept. 10 (Reuters)—Nine armed Tupamaro urban guerrillas raided a U.S.-owned industrial plant here today and made off with \$5,000 in cash and checks.

The raiders entered the plant, belonging to the Standard Oil Co. of Uruguay, disguised as workers. The Tupamaros still hold a U.S. diplomat and a Brazilian diplomat, who were kidnapped six and five weeks ago.



INTERNATIONAL TRADE—These two secretaries traded jobs and bosses for seven weeks this summer. Mrs. Martha Smith (left) is a secretary in the Dallas office of Sen. John Tower, R., Texas. Miss Elizabeth Monnington normally works in the London office of Conservative MP Peter Emery. Both think the swap was beneficial.

Senate Panel Eases Burden On Car Firms

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The Senate Public Works Committee voted 10 to 3 yesterday to give the automobile industry a sharply limited, one-year escape hatch on key provisions of the air pollution bill.

The provision gives the industry the right to seek a one-year extension of the 1975 deadline for installation of automobile engines that are almost entirely pollution-free.

To obtain the one-year grace period, the industry would have to win a determination by the secretary of health, education and welfare that it cannot meet the 1975 deadline fixed in the air-pollution measure.

The secretary's ruling would be subject to judicial review. In no event could the deadline be extended beyond 1976. To move the deadline back any further would require new legislation by Congress.

Possibility Denied

The Automobile Manufacturers Association, Ford Motor Co. and other industry spokesmen have said repeatedly that they cannot meet the 1975 deadline. Thomas C. Mann, association president, said yesterday that he preferred not to comment on the provision.

He repeated that the auto industry position has been that no legislative deadline should be set at all and that the secretary should have power to impose whatever pollution requirements were needed, as is normally the case. In view of the industry's past position, it appeared highly unlikely that it would embrace the provision voted yesterday.

The amendment allowing a one-year extension was offered by Sen. John Sherman Cooper, R., Ky., on behalf of himself and Sen. Howard H. Baker, R., Tenn.; Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine; Sen. Tom F. Eagleton, D., Mo.; and Sen. J. Caleb Boggs, R., Del., voted against the provision.

Sen. Muskie, who initially wrote the 1975 deadline into the bill, urged that the industry be forced to come back to Congress for an extension if it could not meet the 1975 deadline.

The concession of a single one-year extension is "considered" a reasonable but not excessive escape hatch by committee members who backed it. It would allow the industry to seek relief from a 1975 deadline without allowing repeated delays and court trips.

Argument Thwarted
It would also thwart the industry's argument that it had been subjected to an unreasonable absolute requirement, which it could not possibly meet technically.

Under the new provision, the secretary will be allowed by administrative action to extend the deadline for one year if he deems it necessary technically. His decision would be subject to challenge, whatever it was. "If he decides not to grant the one year the industry can go to court. If he decides to grant it, Ralph Nader can go to court," one source explained.

Earlier proposals to allow repeated one-year suspensions were not considered in the vote.

President Warns Capitol Hill On Dangers of Protectionism

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—President Nixon today expressed concern about the growing tone of protectionism.

In a message to Congress, Mr. Nixon pointed out that he had proposed the 1969 Trade Act to significantly strengthen U.S. trade agreements.

This recognized that ultimately world trade and production must form the base for the prosperity of developing nations.

At the same time, he added, the bill would have established a viable program of tariff adjustments for industries and for farms and workers affected by imports.

It also would promote the reduction or elimination of non-tariff barriers to trade, eliminating the American selling price system, which protects certain segments of the chemical industry.

"While this legislation awaits enactment, I again express my concern about the growing tone of protectionism in the arguments being made in the Congress," he said.

Although Mr. Nixon has said that he favors import quotas on textiles, he is known to be against other sections of a far-reaching trade bill that has been approved by a committee and is thought to have considerable support in Congress.

The bill gives the President authority to impose a wide range of quotas on imports which threaten domestic industries. Administration officials have said that passage of the bill in its present form could precipitate an international trade war.

Murphy to Head N.Y. Police; Quits Post in Detroit
NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (AP)—Detroit Police Commissioner Patrick V. Murphy today was named to head the 31,850-man New York police department. He began his law enforcement career as a foot patrolman in Brooklyn 26 years ago.

"I'm glad to be coming home," said Mr. Murphy, 60, as he walked into City Hall with Mayor John V. Lindsay. Mr. Murphy flew here from Detroit, where he had resigned earlier in the day.

"Pat Murphy's record is one of firm command," Mr. Lindsay said as he introduced Mr. Murphy at a news conference. "In three cities during the past seven years, he has clearly shown that he is a take-charge commander who gives his men and the public strong and decisive leadership."

Mr. Murphy succeeds Howard R. Leary in the \$41,000-a-year post, effective Oct. 1. Mr. Leary resigned last weekend to become vice-president in charge of security for the Abraham & Strauss department stores. Mr. Murphy previously held high police posts in Washington and Syracuse, N.Y.

Mud Guards Proposed For All U.S. Vehicles
WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The National Highway Safety Bureau proposed yesterday that all vehicles be equipped with devices after Jan. 1, 1972, which would substantially reduce the amount of spray their rear wheels kick up from wet highways.

The bureau proposed the spray protectors be installed on all vehicles, but it said that trucks caused more problems for following or passing drivers because their wheels usually do not have fenders.

"Passing a vehicle on a wet road requires a level of skill much higher than that needed in most phases of driving," the bureau said. "The maneuver is considerably more difficult when the driver's view is obscured by spray and debris thrown up by the rear wheels of the vehicle being passed."

Union Rejects 2d GM Offer; Strike Regarded as Probable

DETROIT, Sept. 11 (AP)—General Motors made a second economic proposal to the United Auto Workers today but it was immediately rejected by the union as failing "to meet the needs of its workers."

GM said that the new proposal added \$500 million in wages alone to its previous offer and described it as "not just another offer" but rather "a statement of our full position."

Irving Bluestone, co-director of the union's General Motors department, rejected the offer and said that he was convinced that there would be a strike if GM did not make additional movement.

"It is unfortunate and sad that General Motors, like Chrysler, has failed to meet the needs of its workers," he said.

"The basic and important issue of 30 and out [retirement after 30 years] remains unresolved in the new offer. We have made some progress but the basic issue is unresolved," Mr. Bluestone said.

Tragedy Foreseen
Earl R. Bramblett, GM vice-president in charge of personnel, said: "In the face of this new proposal, the calling of a crippling strike by the union at this time would be a tragedy of our times."

The offer included a higher ceiling on the cost-of-living formula, allowing for increases of 28 cents an hour during the second two years of the contract compared to 16 cents in the current contract.

The corporation moved closer to the union's other major demand—retirement after 30 years' service, regardless of age, with a monthly pension of \$500. GM, however, offered the \$500 pension only if the retiree had reached the age of 58. Each year before that age, the pension would be reduced by 8 percent.

Yesterday, when it appeared that a second economic offer was not coming from General Motors, UAW president Leonard Woodcock said that GM apparently had decided "to take a strike for both of the companies" rather than capitulate to the union's major demands.

Southern Rail Rate Bid
NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (UPI)—The Southern railroads of the country have decided to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission for an interim general freight rate increase of 6 percent, to become effective Nov. 18 and to expire next Feb. 28.

The Southern railroads account for about 15 percent of the nation's total railroad freight revenues.

Philadelphia Teachers Are Ordered Back
PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 11 (UPI)—A Philadelphia judge, using the law on East St. Louis, Ill., black militant organization, using street tactics, are each trying to solve teacher strikes. Other teacher walkouts continued around the nation today.

Striking teachers in two Michigan school districts were fired yesterday. Teachers in Hamtramck, Ind., and three Connecticut cities stayed off the job in defiance of court orders.

Nine teachers were arrested while picketing in Toledo, Ohio. A Philadelphia Common Pleas Court judge yesterday ordered striking teachers back to work immediately. He then postponed effectiveness of the order until Tuesday, pending a hearing on Monday. The judge modified the order after school officials said two days of preparations were necessary before the city's 200,000 pupils could be brought back to the classroom. This postponed any possibility of reopening until at least next Tuesday.

Black Egyptians Chant
In East St. Louis, where the start of school has been delayed two weeks, members of the Black Egyptians chanted, "Negotiate, negotiate, negotiate," and said they would leave school buildings in their offices until they resumed talks. They left the members leave after 4 1/2 hours.

The Michigan Education Association said teachers in the Westwood and Vassar school districts were fired because of contract disputes. The districts employ 263 teachers. An MEA spokesman said the teachers probably would be rehired after contract talks. About 4,500 teachers struck in a total of 18 Michigan districts, keeping 95,000 students out of classes.

Jocular LBJ Back on Stump
HOUSTON, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Former President Lyndon B. Johnson was back on the campaign trail last night with a jocular endorsement speech for Democratic Senate candidate Lloyd M. Bentsen Jr.

"I announce to you people of the nation that we are going to send Lloyd Bentsen to the U.S. Senate," Mr. Johnson said at the candidate's \$100-a-plate fund-raising dinner.

"There are a couple of other things I would like to say," the former President said. "I am not angry at anybody. Things are peaceful where I come from. I don't have any ugly things to say about the Republican party."

"But I do agree with something John Tower said in 1966 [when Sen. Tower, a Republican, was re-elected]. He said Texas needs one Republican and one Democrat in the U.S. Senate. It's important not to disappoint John Tower and not to disappoint me."

Urging Public Support for Police and Respect and Support for Courts
Mr. Humphrey said he was a liberal and believed in law and order, adding: "There is nothing inconsistent in that." He urged, however, that Americans not "overreact and institute repression," which he said the terrorist fabric of the society will be destroyed.

Although Mr. Humphrey spoke to the "Southtown Exchange Club," a businessmen's group, his intended audience was national. His remarks were sequel to an Aug. 11 speech at the American Bar Association convention in St. Louis, where he urged liberals to disassociate themselves from violent radicals and advised them they could find common cause even with the hard-hats in the labor movement on "the real gut liberal issues."

Early Warning System
He proposed that the councils should provide an early warning system and should have representation from all economic, religious and racial groups. He also said that there should be representation from the state attorney general's office, the National Guard, state and local police agencies and governments, plus the FBI and the U.S. Marshall's office.

Urging public support for police and respect and support for courts, Mr. Humphrey said he was a liberal and believed in law and order, adding: "There is nothing inconsistent in that." He urged, however, that Americans not "overreact and institute repression," which he said the terrorist fabric of the society will be destroyed.

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Maddox Wins As Expected In Georgia

But Peanut Farmer Achieves an Upset

ATLANTA, Sept. 11 (UPI)—While Gov. Lester Maddox won the nomination for lieutenant governor, as expected, the Democrats' primary in Georgia did produce one big surprise: peanut farmer Jimmy Carter, who used to be in the State Senate, achieved an upset by running first in the gubernatorial race.

However, Mr. Carter missed winning the necessary 50 percent of the vote needed to give him a clear victory and was forced into a runoff against former Gov. Carl Sanders.

Attorney C. B. King of Albany, the first Negro to run for governor of Georgia, was a distant third, with the rest of the vote spread over six candidates, including racist J. B. Stoner.

Returns from voting Wednesday in 1,759 of 2,053 precincts showed Mr. Carter with 344,473 votes to 388,915 for Mr. Sanders. Mr. King had 61,430.

In the precincts still to be heard from, ballots were being counted by hand.

Maddox Manoeuvres
Mr. Maddox, constitutionally forbidden to succeed himself, won a first-ballot victory for the lieutenant governor's nomination over three opponents.

Mr. Sanders' only strong showing was in Atlanta, traditionally a liberal island in a conservative sea. The same liberal thrust among Democratic voters here gave the Rev. Andrew Young, an aide to the late Martin Luther King Jr., top spot in the 5th District congressional race. He almost won without a runoff over three opponents, including another black civil rights figure, Lonnie King.

Mr. Young received a substantial vote among upper-income whites as well as an overwhelming share of the black votes. The seat is now held by Fletcher Thompson, a Republican.

Nine of Georgia's ten congressmen—seven Democrats and two Republicans—won re-election. Reps. Jack Brinkley, John J. Flynt, W. S. (Bill) Stuckey Jr. and Robert G. Stephens, all Democrats, have no opposition in November.

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Communist Troops Continue Advance on Cambodian Town

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 11 (AP)—Communist troops were reported today to have advanced to the outskirts of Siem Reap and the Cambodian government's military position there appeared to be worsening.

Reports from the Siem Reap-Angkor Wat area, 155 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, indicated that Communist troops had reached a point 500 yards from the southern side of Siem Reap.

They occupied a Buddhist pagoda and beat off a government attempt to dislodge them, eyewitness accounts said.

Also threatened was Siem Reap's airport, the only link with the rest of the country. Government paratroopers fought a pitched battle at the airport three days ago and suffered 18 dead and 21 wounded. The paratroopers claimed that they killed 44 Communist soldiers. But reporters said that only five bodies were found.

4 EEC Airlines Fight Bid to Ban Duty-Free Sales

BRUSSELS, Sept. 11 (AP)—Four major West European airlines are fighting for the right of passengers to buy tax-free liquor, perfumes and cameras when they are flying within the Common Market.

It has been suggested that Common Market authorities ban tax-free sales in planes and at airports to passengers flying from one point to another within the six countries. Sales to passengers bound for airports outside the EEC area would not be affected.

The airlines said they would lose passengers if some of them could not benefit from the cheap sales.

Sabena, the Belgian airline, has sent a letter on the subject to the European Commission, asking for Lufthansa, KLM and Alitalia as well. A source on the staff of the commission, which is the Common Market executive, said the letter suggested a compromise: Collection of internal taxes—but not import duties—on goods sold at airport shops to passengers traveling within the Common Market, but no taxes or duties at all to be collected on merchandise sold inside aircraft.

The airlines said they would lose passengers if some of them could not benefit from the cheap sales.

Other B-52 bombers hammered North Vietnamese supply depots and shipping points on the Laotian side of the border.

Smaller U.S. tactical fighter bombers also kept up their attacks closer to the base in efforts to wipe out mortar, rocket and recoilless rifle sites.

The South Vietnamese military headquarters in Saigon announced that its forces, with the help of American bombers, had killed 330 North Vietnamese troops in a 2 1/2-month operation around Fire Base O'Reilly. The operation, which began on July 1, is continuing.

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LAST ONE IN IS A DIRTY ELEPHANT—Three of the baby elephants at the Whipsnade Zoo in Bedfordshire, England, playing while taking their regular morning bath.

Frank M. Whiston, Chicago School Chief, Dies at 76

CHICAGO, Sept. 11 (WP)—Frank M. Whiston, 76, president of the Chicago Board of Education for the last seven years, died Tuesday of an apparent heart attack following surgery at Passavant Hospital.

Public schools were closed in Chicago today in memory of Mr. Whiston, who had been a member of the school board for 23 years.

One of his predecessors as president was R. Sargent Shriver, who served in that position from 1955 to 1960.

John H. Walter, Washington, Sept. 11 (WP)—John H. Walter, 58, the administrative officer of the Department of the Navy, died Wednesday at Holy Cross hospital after a heart attack.

Mr. Walter worked as a staff assistant to the secretary and under secretary of the Navy. He joined the civilian staff of the Navy in 1948 with the Navy's publication and printing program.

Ilya Kibel, Moscow, Sept. 11 (AP)—Ilya Kibel, 66, one of the world's top meteorological theorists, died last Sunday.

A corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Mr. Kibel's work in mathematics and meteorology played an important role in modern weather-forecasting methods and climatic theories.

Sir George Clifton, London, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—Sir George Clifton, 61, British ambassador to the Philippines from 1965 to 1969 and to Iceland from 1969 to 1986, died here Wednesday.

Sir George was at one time head of the British Foreign Office's African Department.

'Europe 1' Executive Apparent Suicide, Paris, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—Lucien Morisse, director of programs of Radio Europe Number One, was found dead here today, shot through the temple with a gun at his side, police said.

Mr. Morisse, 41, who was three times married, became director of programs in 1966 while still in his 20s.

His second marriage was to Yolanda Gigliotti, the popular singer known in France as Dalida.

Chester Morris Dead; Was 'Boston Blackie', New Hope, Penn., Sept. 11 (UPI)—Veteran actor Chester Morris, 64, the square-jawed "Boston Blackie" of films and television, was found dead in a motel room here today.

Coroner Samuel E. Willard of Bucks County said death was due to an overdose of barbiturates. He said an autopsy would not be performed.

Mr. Morris, who played the role of private detective "Boston Blackie" in more than a score of movies and in a television series, had been starring this week in "The Cat in the Hat" at the Bucks County Playhouse.

Companies Firing Building Workers in Madrid Strike, Madrid, Sept. 11 (AP)—Private construction firms yesterday began dismissing workers involved in a growing walkout in Madrid. Labor sources said that at least 15,000 workers of a total of 140,000 stayed off the job.

Police patrolled some construction sites but no incidents were reported.

Labor informants said that some private companies began mailing dismissal notices today to employees who failed to show up for work.

Meanwhile, Madrid subway workers have cut their work load by 80 percent in the last few days to protest a delay in arranging a new contract. Company officials said that there has been no slowdown in service. All trains are running on time, they said.

\$26.40 Theft Almost Costs Briton His Freedom—and \$96,000 Legacy

CHESTER, England, Sept. 11 (AP)—Peter Ascher nearly lost his \$40,000 (\$96,000) inheritance yesterday—for the sake of £11 (\$26.40).

Ascher, 27, stands to inherit the money when he is 48, but only if he can avoid jail sentences totaling two years or more.

Yesterday he pleaded guilty to stealing the £11 from his landlady.

But the magistrates at West Sussex Quarter Sessions gave Ascher, a bookmaker's clerk, another chance. They sentenced him to 18 months in prison, to be suspended for three years.

The strange inheritance was left by Ascher's eccentric foster father, who died when Peter was seven. He left instructions for the money to go to the Catholic Rescue Society if Ascher is sent to prison for two years or more before his 48th birthday.

Regional Planning Is Urged By Council of Europe Panel

BONN, Sept. 11 (NYT)—Cabinet ministers of 17 European countries adopted today a resolution that lays down general principles of future cooperation in regional planning.

The 51-point resolution was passed at the end of a three-day meeting conceived by the Bonn government. The first conference of its kind, it took place under the auspices of the 18-member Council of Europe, designed to bring European countries closer together.

Interior Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany said at a news conference that the meeting had produced unanimity that regional planning was no longer possible on narrow national scales.

Mr. Genscher, who presided, termed the resolution a "decisive breakthrough" on the road to "overcoming the sins and omissions of the past." He added that the resolution was formulated in "long and hard discussions."

According to the resolution, European cooperation in regional planning is to concentrate on structural planning in border areas, exchange of experts and information, and long-term research, as well as on harmonizing of statistics, terminology and cartographic methods.

The resolution said that creation of better roads and other means of communication was an "essential prerequisite" for Europe's "harmonious development."

Among the most pressing problems cited were the growing urbanization of Central Europe, air and water pollution, and the emergence of depressed areas in rural fringe regions.

The conference is to be reconvened in France by 1972 at the earliest, Mr. Genscher said.

Tate Trial Resumes, Debates Search at Manson Hideaway

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11—The Sharon Tate murder trial resumed yesterday, after a three-day recess to discuss whether law officers had improperly searched the Manson "family" movie-ranch hideaway for revolver shell casings.

Robert L. Calkins of the Los Angeles police testified, out of the presence of the jury, that casings were found on the ranch, situated in mountainous territory just outside Los Angeles.

The prosecution is expected to call expert witnesses to say the casings were similar to those found in a .32-caliber revolver, identified as a death weapon in the five Tate killings.

To block such testimony, the defense contended that the search of the ranch was unconstitutional.

Mr. Calkins testified that he, other officers and Prosecutor Vincent J. Bugliosi last Nov. 19 went to the ranch, where defendant Charles Manson and companions lived when they allegedly went off on murder missions last year, and asked 87-year-old George Spahn, the blind owner, for permission to search.

The officer said Mr. Spahn gave his permission to search any time "day or night" and that his statement was recorded.

However, Mr. Calkins said, he could not find the tape recording of that conversation.

Defense attorneys Doye Shinn and Paul Fitzgerald argued that Mr. Spahn had not been advised of his rights to refuse or told that he could be held responsible if officers found anything incriminating.

On those grounds they argued that evidence about the casings should be suppressed.

Judge Charles Older was expected to rule later on the motion.

The .22-caliber revolver connected with the killings at the actress's home Aug. 9, 1969, was found in a backyard about three miles away.

Seven casings and two live rounds were found in it.

Washington Losses Bid, Washington, Sept. 11 (UPI)—Supreme Court Justice Hugo Black today denied a stay of the extradition of Charles D. Watson, one of four persons indicted in the Tate-La Bianca murders, from Texas to California. He took the action without comment.

Watson, 24, is accused of carrying out most of the killings under the direction of Manson, with the aid of three young women.

Japan Asks U.S. to Share Data On Peaceful Uses of A-Power

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11 (NYT)—Japan has asked the United States to lift the secrecy surrounding the production of enriched uranium to an extent that would enable Japan and other nations to build a plant to produce fuel for the generation of electric power. The United States now supplies such fuel to Japan.

The proposal, broached by Japanese Defense Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone privately Wednesday to Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird and publicly yesterday at a news conference, stressed Japan's interest in peaceful applications of the atom and disclaimed any interest in the development of nuclear weapons.

But some ranking administration officials are concerned, nonetheless, that if the U.S. does open the secrets of its gaseous diffusion process for turning raw uranium into U-235, this might make it much easier for Japan to join the nuclear club if it should ever decide to do so.

"The same process which enables you to make fuel-grade enriched uranium also enables you to make weapons-grade uranium for their nuclear weapons," one specialist pointed out.

The proposal on opening up nuclear secrets was one of three suggestions formally advanced by Mr. Nakasone during his current visit with top administration officials.

He is in the United States at the invitation of Mr. Laird.

At a news conference at the National Press Club, Mr. Nakasone briefly discussed his proposals.

One would close or turn over to joint use a large number of the 122 American military bases in Japan. "Even after the merger or disposal of American bases," he said, "I am sure that, in any emergency, Japan will continue to support American defense activities by permitting American troops

to return to bases they may have given up previously."

Mr. Nakasone also urged that the United States upgrade its representation at the annual American-Japanese consultative meetings on security problems. He suggested that the American secretaries of state and defense meet with their Japanese counterparts. At present, the Japanese foreign and defense ministers meet with the American ambassador to Japan and the commander in chief of American forces in the Pacific.

More Effective, An upgrading of America's part would raise the meetings to "a more effective level," he declared.

Diplomatic sources say that during his two-hour conference with Mr. Laird Wednesday, Mr. Nakasone said that Japan was considering building next year an "experimental" plant to produce enriched uranium by the gas-centrifuge process. Japan has continued such experiments previously to the laboratory.

He reportedly told Mr. Laird that such a unilateral effort would not only be very costly but might create suspicion among Japan's neighbors that it was moving toward a nuclear weapons capability.

Mr. Nakasone said that Canada and Australia might be interested in participating in such a joint venture.

Police, Demonstrators Clash in Italian Town, Reggio Calabria, Italy, Sept. 11 (Reuters)—Police baton-charged and fired tear-gas grenades at several hundred stone-throwing demonstrators last night in this southern Italian town.

The town has been the scene of repeated bloody rioting which has led to the death of one person and the injuring of dozens over the last two months.

The trouble started in July when another town — Catanzaro — was chosen as regional capital.

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day, 11:30 to 12:30 & 4:30 p.m. to 6:30 p.m.

FRANCE-NICE
AMERICAN CHURCH OF THE RIVERA,
21 Blvd. Victor-Hugo, Sun., 10:30 a.m.
Wed., 12:00 noon. Rev. J.B. Williams.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH
65 Quai d'Orsay, Paris-7e.
Morning Worship: 11:00
Nursery care: 11:00

Dr. W. Randolph Segal, preaching
E. J. Fenderson, Organist.
(International Fellowship of Christian Churches)

THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL
23 Ave. George-V, Paris-8e.
Holy Communion: 1:30
Nursery & Sunday School: 10:30
SUNDAY SERMON & SERVICE 10:45

Vernier, St. George's, 1, Rive, D.D., Dean
Casper E. Thiers, Mr. R. Prosser, org.
A warm welcome to all visitors.
Episcopal - All Denominations invited

LONDON

A New Approach to Viewing Art

By Max Wykes-Joyce
LONDON, Sept. 11.—The May-
fair Gallery, 100 New Bond
Street, apart from currently
displaying an interesting col-
lection of more than 20 works
by Dubuffet, and some abstract
constructions by composer John
Cage is making some very nec-

essary innovations in gallery
usage.
On Thursday, the gallery re-
mains open until 9 p.m., and on
Mondays, at 8:30 p.m. It presents
for any passerby who cares to
wander in, chamber concerts,
poetry readings and film shows.
This Monday for example, there
is a recital of Indian music and
song; last Monday was Baroque
music for recorder and harpe-
chord.

It was a very curious ex-
perience to listen to Handel,
Telemann and Couperin in the
context of Dubuffet's profiles
and faces, cyclists through tut-
ed landscapes, and enigmatical
smiling personages. The mu-
sicature worked well, however; and
the delicate chamber music in-
duced a contemplative mood

Swedish King Gives Grant to U.S. Community

BISHOP HILL, Ill., Sept. 11
(AP)—A grant from King
Gustav VI of Sweden will be
presented tomorrow to the
Bishop Hill Heritage Associa-
tion for restoration of the small
community founded in 1846 by
Swedish and Norwegian immi-
grants.
The grant of 10,000 Swedish
crowns (approximately \$1,900)
will be made by Swedish Consul
Ulf Scholderstrom of the Swed-
ish consular general's office in
Chicago.
The restoration project also
will receive a \$3,000 grant from
the Illinois Arts Council. The
grants will be presented during
Old Settlers' Day ceremonies
commemorating the 124th an-
niversary of the founding of the
village. About 200 persons, mostly
descendants of the original
settlers, reside in Bishop Hill.

The Wood Engravers and Re-
lief Printmakers, on the other
hand, have a number of in-
teresting pieces among the 120
in their exhibition. Especially
good are the collage engrav-
ings of Albert Garret, linocuts
by John Newson, and wood
engravings by Gwenda Morgan
and Margaret Wells.

THE ART MARKET: Italian Renaissance Bronzes Disappear From Auctions

By Souren Melikian
Fifth in a series
PARIS, Sept. 11.—The basic changes that have been taking place
on the art market have not only sent prices soaring for some
previously disregarded categories of art but have also resulted in
the virtual disappearance of other types from the salesrooms.
Italian Renaissance bronzes are the most striking example of
such disappearing categories. Commercially speaking, the term
"Italian Renaissance bronze" applies to small-size carvings, figures
of Venuses, Roman emperors, satyrs and various mythological
beings, all derived from the ancient Greek and Roman world, as
well as horses and other animals. They were cast mostly in
Venice, Padua and Florence, but also in northern Italian towns
such as Mantua, Ferrara, Modena and Milan, between 1480 and
1550. After that date, George S. Seligman, one of the leading
connoisseurs in the field, says the term no longer applies. On
the one hand, the Renaissance had come to an end; on the other,
methods of production were changing.
Until the mid-16th century, the artists had, by and large,
been the exclusive creators of their bronzes. They made the
initial terra-cotta model, prepared the plaster cast from which
the bronze was then cast and, finally, turned the metal with
their own hands.
Andrea Sansovino was among the first to set up a workshop
where his pupils could take part in the trimming. With Gian-
bologna, grandson from Donatello who spent most of his life in
Italy—his real name was Jean Boullogne—the system became
semi-industrialized. Gianbologna seems to have made his own
clay models but never to have looked after the casting and trim-
ming, which he left to his many pupils. (He was, however, care-
ful to sign the better examples, which differ from the unsigned
models in several respects, including the modeling.) In addition,
Gianbologna's pupils copied the master's models, sometimes bor-
rowing his casts.
However, if one is willing to stretch a point and accept as
Renaissance bronzes those belonging to the Gianbologna era, the
overall number of bronzes offered at auction has dwindled to a
trifling trickle.
In recent sales of Renaissance bronzes, London has definitely
been better off than Paris with four auctions—two at Sotheby's
and two at Christie's. Each included one or two bronzes au-



"Sourire," color lithograph by Dubuffet, 1962.

Twenty and Thirties. At the
Tate Gallery, through Oct. 11,
there is the first major exhibi-
tion in England of his work,
some 90 pieces of which have
been gathered together and
adequately if not spectacularly
displayed there.
His influence on Picasso's
sculpture is very clear; as in-
deed is also his influence on the
whole contemporary school of
metal sculptures (there is a long
catalogue essay on Gonzalez by
David Smith; and the exhibi-
tion itself was initially proposed
by the British sculptor Philip
King).

THE ART MARKET: Italian Renaissance Bronzes Disappear From Auctions

swering the definition. At Sotheby's on April 7 there was one
satyr by Andrea Riccio—alas, with the left leg restored—in an
auction of "important medieval, Renaissance and later works of
art." Also in the sale was a pair of figures by the 16th-century
artist Tiziano Aspetti.
A sale at Christie's on May 12 included a few late 16th-century
bronzes. No one would have paid much attention to them in the
early 1960s; but they are now rare enough to be considered highly
desirable.
For example, a pair of Venetian bronze figures of Venus and
Hercules "in the manner of Girolamo Campagna" (late 16th
century) sold for \$1,462. A Florentine bronze figure of Pan "After
Niccolo Tribolo" (in other words, a copy) of the same period was
knocked down at \$403, a big price for a poor quality bronze which
very few collectors would condescend to look at. But a Florentine
figure of a centaur, from the mid 16th century, made \$2,900, and
a figure of a horse from the workshop of Gianbologna reached
the staggering price of \$10,080. Strictly speaking, only the cen-
taur could be called a Renaissance bronze.
During the past season, Italian Renaissance bronzes appeared
only once at Paris auctions, on March 7. The catalogue listed
four lots. There was also one good German piece. These were
enough to attract dealers from all over Europe, England and Italy
particularly. But at the eleventh hour, the owner of all the
better lots called off the sale, so that only one pre-1600 Italian
bronze was offered to buyers.
On the private art market, the scarcity of pre-1600 Italian
bronzes is almost as great as in the salesrooms. There is not
one shop in Paris that can be said to have a collection of them—
in contrast to the situation in the early 1960s. There may be
two or three remarkable bronzes here and there, as well as a
few 17th-century (definitely post-Renaissance) pieces.
If my information is correct, the really important pieces
recently sold in London were all negotiated on the private market.
A figure of \$15,000 to \$20,000 (\$36,000 to \$45,000) is currently
quoted as the price paid by an American collector for a "highly
important piece." Translated from art market jargon into English,
this means an original work of unquestionable authenticity by one
of the early artists, in perfect condition (undamaged, with very
good patina). The sum is far from realistic: As early as 1963,
a bronze statue attributed to Cellini was knocked down at the
fantastic price of \$22,000 (\$76,800).

FASHION

Fair Way of Selling

By Hebe Dorsey
PARIS, Sept. 11.—Fashion
fairs are breaking out all
over Europe. Paris designers
may have final fashion author-
ity, but the large-volume ready-
to-wear houses have the respon-
sibility of outlining the mass-
market look of women all over
the world. The latter are about
to define next spring and sum-
mer styles.
That is why international
buyers flock to these trade
fairs as faithfully as to the
glamorous Paris fashion shows.
The largest
The fair in Igo, which
will be held in Düsseldorf, Oct.
26-28. It will have 900 ex-
hibitors. Next in the pecking
order, the Munich fair (Oct. 3-
6) with 800 exhibitors. Both
fairs are far from being as in-
ternational as the Paris Salon
du Prêt-à-Porter (Oct. 17-22)
which draws 7,800 visitors, as
against 3,000 for the German
fairs. The French salon is also
attracting more exhibitors—700
this year, almost as many as
Munich.
Both Igo and Munich do
business with local markets.
Igo appeals to buyers from
northern Germany, Holland
and Scandinavia. Munich works
with south Germany, Switzer-
land and Austria. Stylistically,
both are far behind Paris.
The Salon du Prêt-à-Porter
Côte d'Azur (in Nice, Oct. 4-9)
draws American buyers after a
concentration of French sum-
mer styles. A house like Tik-
tiner does a big volume with the
United States and has a bou-
tique at Bergdorf Goodman's.
Back in Paris, the Salon du
Cuir (leather salon) opened yester-
day and will continue through
Sept. 15. The major fashion
transaction is 1,200 shoemakers
and a large department of leath-
er wear. The Salon de la Mode
Enfantine (children's wear) in
Paris, too, Sept. 17-20 is an
offshoot of the Salon de l'En-
fance but so far hasn't drawn
too much professional interest.
Italy has Sema, in Turin,
through Sept. 14, which is
something else again. It
offers not only women's ready-
to-wear but also men's wear,
shoes, knits and underwear, in
effect a cross-section of the
whole Italian clothing industry.
The fair has grown considerably
in the last three years and now
counts 500 manufacturers. But
it is essentially local. The
Florence ready-to-wear shows
(Oct. 12-16) attract more inter-
national attention. Maxmora
Capri (Sept. 16-19) is the names
of Italian fashion displays and
concentrates on beachwear and
accessories.
England is not too organized.
Manufacturers have a fashion
week (shortly before Paris) dur-
ing which they show in their
own salons. Spain is hopping
along too, with a salon early in
October but production-wise,
they haven't yet reached inter-
national standards. Minor fairs
are also held in Copenhagen—
the three-day Danish fair closed
Wednesday and Brussels (Sept.
27-30).
Textile fairs also have a
major professional interest. The
largest one is Interstoff in
Frankfurt, Nov. 17-20. Next is
Mitam, in Milan, which closes
today.
All the fairs are like big inter-
national bazaars where people
come not only to do business
but also to meet world-wide
competitors and reach out for
new markets. For many houses,
it is a matter of prestige to
have stands at all the inter-
national fairs. The work is back-
breaking but worth the effort
because the fashion look of
women all over the world
depends on what is sold at
these trade fairs.

Cologne

Kandinsky at His Best

By Barbara C. Beuys
BADEN-BADEN, Germany.—
Thanks to Nina Kandinsky,
widow of the artist, Germany is
having its longest and best look
at the work of the man who
created a revolutionary non-obj-
ective style in the early 1900s.
Mrs. Kandinsky has lent 67 paint-
ings from her collection, among
them "Kian Tempéré," the
painting her husband left un-
finished when he died in 1944.
These are included among the
200 now on view in the Kunst-
halle in Baden-Baden and the
result is the greatest Kandinsky
exhibition that Germany
ever had.
Of course, everyone knows the
work of Wassily Kandinsky. His
paintings fetch huge prices at
auction and his name is now part
of the history of art. Per-
haps to those absorbed in the
contemporary art world, Kan-
dinsky may seem only a char-
ismatic relic of the past, his bril-
liant and penetrating intellect
outdated.
But for those who come to
Baden-Baden, such considera-
tions lose their meaning. So
much originality, freshness,
spontaneity and logic can never
grow old. They have deep
roots in the past and have paved
the way for everything that
came after Kandinsky—even for
those who today want to have
nothing to do with abstract
painting.
To tell it simply: Kandinsky's
first abstract painting was born
of music. One day he heard the
sound of music and, at the
same time, he saw colors that
seemed to be embodying the
feelings that the music evoked.
Today, standing before the first
series of abstract paintings he
did in the second decade of this
century, one can still hear and
see the music. The paintings are
fantastic symphonies. And
with Kandinsky the medium is
the message: color.
There are quiet and poetic
parts in yellow, great round
shapes, mostly in red; and, be-
side his black strokes, little
nervous lines and spots crawl
over the canvas. Blue, green
and white dance with each
other. Everything radiates ac-
tivity and creativity. One can
hear the orchestra, the soft
adagio and the whirling crea-
cendos. These paintings are
truly what Kandinsky called
them, "Improvisations" and
"Compositions."
Murnau Paintings
Kandinsky first came to Ger-
many in 1904—he was born in
Russia—and he stayed in the
little Bavarian village of Mur-
nau. There he painted the nar-
row streets with the trees, the
houses and the mountains and,
with each painting, the silhou-
ettes became simpler, the
shapes more reduced. The ob-
jects in these paintings are just
color. Looking at these pictures,
you can tell that one day he
will do without the objects.
He never forgets his child-



"Improvisation No. 30" by Kandinsky, painting (not in the Cologne show) from the Art Institute of Chicago.

hood demons, the melancholy of
the country where he was born
nor his Asian heritage. All his
life he tried to combine reason
and feeling into one undivided
world. Even in the Twenties
when, under the influence of
the other Bauhaus painters, his
"improvisations" became geo-
metrical compositions, he never
totally substituted one for the
other.
Besides the squares, circles
and triangles, there is always a
soft bent line, and spots of
color in the background flow
into each other.
Jugendstil
On the other hand, one should
not forget the decorative and
ornamental element in many of
Kandinsky's paintings and how
much he—and with him every-
thing in modern art—owes to
Jugendstil (Modern Style).
When Kandinsky tried to express
his sentiments and moods pure-
ly by color, he was already tear-
ing down the wall between art
and life which today is com-
pletely gone.
In his paintings Kandinsky
has created a world of his own
with its own alphabet. Right
from the very beginning, little
round creatures become more
and more articulate and, in
the Thirties, dominate all
his paintings. They remind one
of a fetus, marine fossils or
primal beings. For example,
the painting "Formes Capri-
cieuses" (1937) could easily be
called "Life Under Water."
Freudians might find interest-
ing and new aspects in these
works.
These creatures prove again
that Kandinsky did not really
change. He always tried to un-
cover the mystical parts of life.
Of course he did it in different
ways at different times—that is
development.
Kunsthalle, Baden-Baden,
Germany. Open daily from 10
a.m. to 6 p.m. Wednesday to
9 p.m. Closed Monday. To
September 27.

Around the Paris Galleries and Museums

Les Lumières de l'Éclat, Galerie
de Paris, 14 Place François-
1er, Sept. 30.
A selection of works by 23
artists including a landscape by
Marquet, one by the St. Tropez
impressionist Péguy, some
mildly fauvist works by the
Provençal Manguin, decorative
landscapes of the South of
France by Yves Brayer, well
done Italian views by R. Oudry,
semi-abstract landscapes by
Defosse, rather vacuous but
colorful canvases by Brailleur,
etc. A choice that is on the
whole competent and sedate.
Editions et Multiples, Denise
René Rive-Gauché, 136 Boul-
vard Saint-Germain, to the
end of October.
There is a bright metallic look
to this gallery specializing in
editions of works that are
chiefly optical or mobile. Vase-
ry is one of the major attrac-
tions with tapestries and wood-
en reliefs in luminous contrast-
ingly colored lozenges, circles
and squares, and his character-
istic designs that create an
illusion of depth, printed on
metal. Schoffer's chrome-plated
constructions use flat elements
and industrial grids to achieve
a chic and rather static effect.
Other artists shown include
Vandenberg, Tomasson, Sobrin,
Slema, Morelet and Le Parc.
Porcelaine de Paris, 1800 to
1850, Musée National de Céra-
mique, 4 Grande Rue, Sèvres,
to Oct. 26.
There is a competitive refine-
ment about the porcelain-mak-
ers of this neo-classical and
romantic period that sends them
shooting, faster than the eye
can follow, from the refined to
the mannered to the preten-
tious to the ridiculous, to the
grotesque. Once this level is at-
tained however, a subtle psycho-
chemical change takes place
and the grotesque becomes "pe-
riod charm." The amusing thing
about this exhibition is that it
reflects the taste of the period
much more faithfully than
would an exhibition of paint-
ings. The "classical" or senti-
mental taste that was fashion-
able during the post-revolutionary
days, the Empire and the Resto-
ration blends with the high
technical ambitions of the artis-
ans themselves. The work-
manship becomes an end in it-
self, and instead of the deli-
cious, relaxed frivolity one
might delight in, there is an
upright, pretentious frivolity
that is either tiresome or dull.
This no doubt reflects a social
mutation of the day—the rise
of the post-revolutionary bour-
geoisie, its desire to create a
social ideal of good taste, but
not always able to repress the
nouveau riche extravaganzas
that bubbled in their fancy.
The stress of "arrivisme"
probably accounts for the de-
fects one may find in the taste
of the period. There are a
number of pieces which escape
influence—not many in my
view—and a lot that is pretty
and would look nice on a side-
board. But all this is a matter
of taste.
Gouaches et Œuvres sur Papier,
Galerie Ariet, 140 Boulevard
Haussmann, to Sept. 30.
This exhibition of gouaches,
drawings and watercolors is
dominated by the informal
abstracts of such artists as
Asger Jorn, Karel Appel, Ale-
chinsky (all one-time members
of the short-lived Cobra group)
or the American San Francisco
Picasso and Fernand Léger are
also represented and so is Pol-
lock (with his usual irregular
blocks of subtly graded color).
Hartung, Vieira, di Silva,
Schneider, Dubuffet, Gillet, etc.
—MICHAEL GIBSON.

Bolivia to Pay Gulf Oil \$78 Million for Seizure

LA PAZ, Bolivia, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Bolivia will pay Gulf Oil Corp. \$78 million as compensation for the nationalization last October of its Bolivian subsidiary, resident Alfredo Ovando Candia said today.

In a speech to the nation, Mr. Ovando said the sum will be paid over 20 years, starting in January, 1971, without interest.

Earlier this week the government had indicated it would pay \$100 million for the "unrecovered" assets. There was no immediate explanation why the figure had been lowered.

Bolivia will make the payment a condition that the former Gulf Oil Co. hands over all technical data and documents concerning its operations in Bolivia, he said.

Gulf Cooperation Sought

Gulf must also ensure materials or a natural gas pipeline from Bolivia to Argentina are supplied, he added.

The line was originally to be built by Bolivian Gulf and the state-owned Bolivian Oil Corp. (BOCOP) with a \$23.5 million loan after the nationalization of the parent U.S. company withdrew its guarantee of the loan and work came to a halt.

The president said the compensation will be paid in installments from 25 percent of the future profits from former Gulf Oil installations. He stressed that the reserves in the three fields tied up Bolivia will not be obliged to make further payments and will regard the compensation as completed.

Mr. Ovando said last October's nationalization "was not only an act of political sovereignty and recovery of natural riches, but also a rise economic move."

Meanwhile, the government has agreed that a Spanish government-owned company, CAMESA, will sell the oil formerly handled by Gulf.

Gulf Oil had earlier reported

that compensation for its holdings ought to be \$115 million. The attempt to settle the dispute with Gulf is seen as an attempt to bring foreign oil investors back to Bolivia. Several companies held back on planned investments after Gulf was nationalized.

Japan Firm, Ford Motor Eye Tie-Up

Rotary-Engined Car Forte of Toyo Kogyo

TOKYO, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Toyo Kogyo Co., a leading Japanese maker of rotary-engined cars, said today it is negotiating for a capital and technical tie-up with Ford Motor Co.

A spokesman for the Japanese firm said chances for a successful conclusion of the negotiations were 50-50.

The spokesman described as premature Japanese newspaper reports that Toyo Kogyo was offering Ford a 30 percent interest in its equity.

He said it was unlikely that Ford would agree to distribute Toyo Kogyo's cars through its network, because Ford was also producing and selling small cars.

This was the first confirmation of negotiations for cooperation between the U.S. car giant and the Japanese firm, which has been rumored here since early this year.

Toyo Kogyo said its vice-president Kohji Matsuda visited Detroit earlier this month to talk with Ford officials but no agreements were reached.

The Japanese company already has a stake in a joint venture with Ford for local production of automatic transmissions.

Meanwhile, Mitsubishi Motor Corp. said today it will file an application with the Japanese government for approval of its joint venture plan with Chrysler Corp.

The company was stating its position following the announcement yesterday that Japan will free foreign capital investment in its motor car industry next spring.

Mitsubishi signed a contract last February for a joint venture with Chrysler for car assembly and distribution. Under the agreement, Chrysler will have a 35 percent share in the projected venture.

Nissan Studies Turkish Plant

Nissan Motor Co., the nation's second largest producer of cars, said today it plans to build a large plant in Turkey for local assembly of trucks and other motor vehicles.

A company spokesman said negotiations have been in progress with local interests in Turkey on the possibility of a joint venture. He declined to comment on reports that Nissan is expected to invest \$22 million in the project.

Electric Car Battery

In a related development, Tokyo Shibaura Electric Co. and Yuasa Battery Co. said they have jointly developed a basic form of an efficient and economical battery for electric cars.

The battery, of the sodium-sulfur type, will be four times more powerful than the conventional lead battery, the companies claimed.

They plan to develop an experimental prototype over the next three years and then hope to start commercial production of a version that will power a car for about 435 miles on single charging.

With large unused lines of bank credit, Pan Am faces no immediate cash shortage, company officials said. Nevertheless, the extra \$24 million would provide an additional cushion of funds during a period marked by increasing anxiety over "liquidity."

Last year, Pan Am lost \$25 million and, so far in 1970, the company has recorded a \$12 million deficit, although these losses don't accurately reflect the airline's cash flow. Depreciation on equipment, for example, officially counts as an expense but doesn't represent an immediate cash outlay.

According to one high Pan Am official, the airline could also decide to repay First National City for the jet and simply eliminate the lease, perhaps recording a gain on the difference between the lease price and the insurance payment.

Precisely what happens, this official said, depends on a multitude of highly technical factors—including which of two insurance policies covers the Cairo explosion. One policy protects the company from ordinary losses against airplane destruction (this is called "hull" insurance), and the other covers "war-risk" insurance, comes into force only as a result of a wartime loss.

Two Insurers Differ

"The war risk (insurers) claim that the loss is commercial, and the commercial (insurers) claim that it's war risk," the official said.

For Pan Am, the loss of the jet may constitute something less than a grave hardship, one airline analyst said. Like many other airlines, he said, Pan Am may have too many planes—too much "capacity"—for the available traffic.

If Pan Am decided to substitute another Boeing-747 for the destroyed plane in the Citybank lease, the \$24 million in cash would not be recorded as profit but simply as a transfer of assets from capital equipment to cash.

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Rambin Asks Early Retirement

Texaco's Former Chief Gets Back His Post

By William D. Smith
NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT).—In a highly unusual move, Texaco, Inc., has recalled from retirement its former chairman, Augustus C. Long, to take over the company's management.

Mr. Long, 60, board chairman and chief executive officer from 1956 to 1965, was named yesterday as chief executive officer and chairman of the executive committee.

He replaces J. Howard Rambin Jr., as chief executive officer. Texaco said that Mr. Rambin, 59, had requested early retirement. He has been chairman and chief executive since Mr. Long retired.

Mr. Rambin, 59, takes over as board chairman. He had been president since 1963. Maurice P. Granville, 54, former vice-president and assistant to the chairman, becomes president.

The company declined to comment on the reasons behind Mr. Long's return as head man at the nation's eighth-largest corporation and third-largest oil company. Industry sources noted, however, that Mr. Long had rarely missed a meeting of the executive committee, even after his retirement.

Mr. Long is remembered as a man who ran Texaco with an iron hand. When Mr. Long

took over in 1956, Texaco's board gave him full authority to realign and revamp almost the entire management set-up of the company. He made numerous personnel changes at every level. Mr. Rambin was considered to be Mr. Long's personal choice as his successor.



J. Howard Rambin Jr.

loans at the New York banks have declined \$487 million, against a \$396 million drop in the corresponding period of 1969.

In the week ending Wednesday, reported business loans (unadjusted) rose \$221 million, but bankers dismissed this as a statistical aberration, related to the rapid runoff of commercial paper. When bank holding companies pay off maturing paper, they sell loans back to their subsidiary banks to get cash. This causes the reported loans to go up, but it does not indicate any change in net bank lending.

In the week ending Sept. 2, total commercial paper sold by all issuers declined almost \$11 billion.

Rate Cut Seen In U.S. Soon

By Alexander Huerbach

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 11.—A drop in the prime rate may be imminent, the chief economist of the Bank of America said yesterday.

Walter Hoadley, vice-president of the world's largest bank, said at a press conference in San Francisco that the nation's economy "is caught in a technical zone" where a drop in the prime rate "is possible."

The prime rate is the rate of interest on loans made to a bank's top-rated customers, usually major corporations. It is regarded as an important indicator of other interest rates.

Mr. Hoadley noted that the supply of money available to banks has been increasing lately both because of government policy and because consumers are saving more money.

"Technical indicators in the money market have shown a weakness," he said, meaning the cost of money has been dropping, "and the only question is whether we will see a resurgence of demand for money or a change in the federal position on money supply, changes in inflation or other changes."

"At the moment, we are in a technical position where the prime could come down unless something emerges to change current trends. It could happen in the next days or weeks. It simply depends on when the technical position becomes crystal clear so we can act with confidence."

Small Bank Cuts Rate

BOSTON, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Harbor National Bank said today it is lowering its prime rate to 7 1/2 percent from 8 percent, effective immediately.

Robert P. Fitzgerald, president of the small, regional bank said "this decision represents our continuing optimism about the general economic picture and about the growth of our bank."

Harbor National has assets of about \$18 million.

Money Growth in U.S. Outstripping Target

By H. Erich Heinemann
NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The Federal Reserve System's credit policy eased further in the last two weeks, banking data published yesterday showed.

The monetary aggregates—the broad totals that measure the availability of funds for the economy—continued to show accelerated rates of growth, in some cases so rapid that they clearly are not sustainable.

For example, total reserves of member banks, which form the basis for expansion of bank credit, grew at a 25.5 percent annual rate over the last month, and at a 15 percent rate in the last three months. Growth rates of this sort, analysts said, are certainly far above any conceivable target the money managers could have in mind for their policy—which officially still calls for "moderate" monetary expansion.

Meanwhile, demand for credit at major New York City banks remained sluggish, adding momentum to the speculation that the prime or minimum lending rate at the banks will be cut from its present level of 8 percent.

Loans Fall

Business loans at the major New York banks—adjusted for transfers of loans between the banks and their parent holding companies in connection with sales and redemptions of commercial paper—declined \$80 million in the week ending Sept. 2, in contrast to a \$78 million increase in the corresponding week last year.

Since midyear, adjusted business loans at the major New York banks—adjusted for transfers of loans between the banks and their parent holding companies in connection with sales and redemptions of commercial paper—declined \$80 million in the week ending Sept. 2, in contrast to a \$78 million increase in the corresponding week last year.

German Capital Exports

MUNICH, Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Foreign buyers of German-made cars have recorded 3 billion marks (\$830 million) last year. The federal labor office, quoting an estimate by the Deutsche Bank, one of Germany's big three commercial banks, said yesterday this was \$22 million marks more than in 1968.

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U.S. Banks Grant Lockheed Provisional Financing Pact

BURBANK, Calif., Sept. 11 (Reuters).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. said today it has taken an interim step toward a \$600 million financial agreement to supplement its existing credit arrangements.

Lockheed said a supplemental agreement with its 24 banks provides for an interim draw-down of \$30 million, which would bring Lockheed's bank borrowings to \$350 million and provide for short-term needs, the company said.

Lockheed said all of the bank credits under consideration will be secured by the pledge of certain unspecified Lockheed properties. The company noted that the proposed arrangement has not yet been concluded, as it is contingent on, among other things, resolution of major contract differences with the Department of Defense.

Progress 'Steady'

"We've been making steady progress toward resolution of these contractual differences, and we feel confident that satisfactory settlements can be reached within a reasonable period of time," the Lockheed statement said.

Under the proposed financing, Lockheed would get another \$150 million of bank loans from the same group of banks that put up the \$30 million.

"Also, under this plan, three major commercial airline customers, Eastern Air Lines, Trans World Airlines, and Delta Air Lines, would make additional advance payments up to a total of \$100 million," Lockheed said.

"These sums would bring our total credit availability, including existing borrowings, to \$600 million and would provide the resources to fulfill further requirements," it said.

Outlines Emerge

The outlines of a credit package for the cash-strapped aircraft maker began to emerge in late July, but the role of Congress has been an especially tricky one in the Lockheed case.

The firm's major problems have involved cost overruns on developing projects—notably the giant C-5A cargo plane on the government side and the L-111 airliner on the commercial airline's side.

After the Defense Department's surprise refusal in June to come up with backing for the then-ailing, now under bankruptcy proceedings, Penn Central Transportation Co., the outlook at Lockheed dimmed.

As with the Penn Central case, Lockheed requests for aid have run up against a Congress increasingly hostile to government involvement in what is interpreted as Capitol Hill as internal corporate problems.

The commercial banks, on the other hand, have been increasingly wary of committing funds to such corporate giants without firm indications that the government is behind them in the effort.

Company Reports

Supermarkets General

Second Quarter	1970	1969
Revenue (millions)...	185.8	153.0
Profits (millions)...	1.78	1.49
Per Share.....	0.45	0.38

First Half

Revenue (millions)...	382.6	304.8
Profits (millions)...	2.75	2.25
Per Share.....	0.70	0.57

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March 1..... U.S. \$20.88 August 1..... U.S. \$21.95
April 1..... U.S. \$21.10 Sept. 1..... U.S. \$22.07
May 1..... U.S. \$21.54 Sept. 1..... U.S. \$22.13
June 1..... U.S. \$21.68 Sept. 1..... U.S. \$22.15

This represents an increase of 10.75% in 7 months

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14, Rue de la Corvée, 1204-Geneva.

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N.Y. Prices Turn Steady In Cautious Atmosphere

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Sept. 11 (NYT).—The stock market steadied today after two declining sessions, with advances moving ahead of declines on the New York Stock Exchange by a ratio of eight-to-five.

Glamour issues outperformed the blue chips, which remained generally on an even keel.

It was a market that, for the most part, made its moves quietly and cautiously.

Investor concern continued over the tensions in the Middle East. Uncertainty still bedeviled negotiations in Detroit, where an automobile strike could occur next week and thereby throw a wrench into the current recovery in the domestic economy. The United Automobile Workers may strike General Motors or Chrysler—its twin bargaining targets—when the present contract expires at midnight Monday.

Against this background, the Dow Jones industrial average edged upward by 1.08 to finish at 761.84. The indicator stayed ahead by about a point virtually all through the session. Its net loss for the week came to a shade more than 9 points.

Volume ran to 12.14 million shares, up slightly from yesterday's 11.9 million shares, the slowest day in more than a week.

Federal National Mortgage Association, the most heavily traded issue, closed out its second week on the Big Board with a flourish, rising 2 1/2 to a high of 54. The stock, popularly known as Fanny May, was one of 18 highs, compared with only two lows.

An issue that has captured the fancy of several market-letter writers on Wall Street, Fanny May continued to benefit from conjecture that the present 8 percent prime rate might be lowered by major banks after mid-September. Then corporations must borrow heavily to pay taxes.

The company holds mortgages, mainly in residential properties, that are insured or guaranteed by the federal government. A decline in interest rates would help Fanny May by improving the spread between the cost of money and the yield on its mortgage loan portfolio.

Ford Climbs

Ford also posted a 1970 high as it rose 1 1/8 to 50 3/8. The nation's No. 2 automaker has been exempted from a strike by the UAW and the company's new mini-car—the Pinto—has just gone on sale.

General Motors added 1/4 to 72 1/2. Chrysler stood unchanged at 23 1/2.

In the glamour sector, Control Data climbed 2 5/8 to 43 and Walt Disney Productions gained 2 5/8 to 103 3/8. Aron Products rose 2 1/8 to 73 7/8. Itek added a point, while IBM and Burroughs moved higher by fractions.

Stations, the market's most spectacular performer in recent weeks, posted the biggest gain on the active list, up 2 7/8 to 60 7/8. Strength in the stock has stemmed from an oil discovery off the shores of Sumatra.

Active Gainers

Zapata Norwest, up 2 3/4 to 24 1/4, also rose in active trading. Twelve of the 15 most active issues registered gains. Advances of a point or more appeared in Interstate Stores, I-T-E Imperial, Litton Industries, University Computing and J. Ray McDermott.

Among the trio of fractional losers was Occidental Petroleum, off 1/8 to 21 5/8.

International Paper, down 2 1/8 to 35 1/8, was a pronounced loser in the blue-chip group. The company—the world's largest paper-making enterprise—has disclosed a number of its mills were operating on a curtailed basis.

As with the Penn Central case, Lockheed requests for aid have run up against a Congress increasingly hostile to government involvement in what is interpreted as Capitol Hill as internal corporate problems.

The commercial banks, on the other hand, have been increasingly wary of committing funds to such corporate giants without firm indications that the government is behind them in the effort.

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1970 — Stocks and Sis.		Net		1970 — Stocks and Sis.		Net		1970 — Stocks and Sis.		Net	
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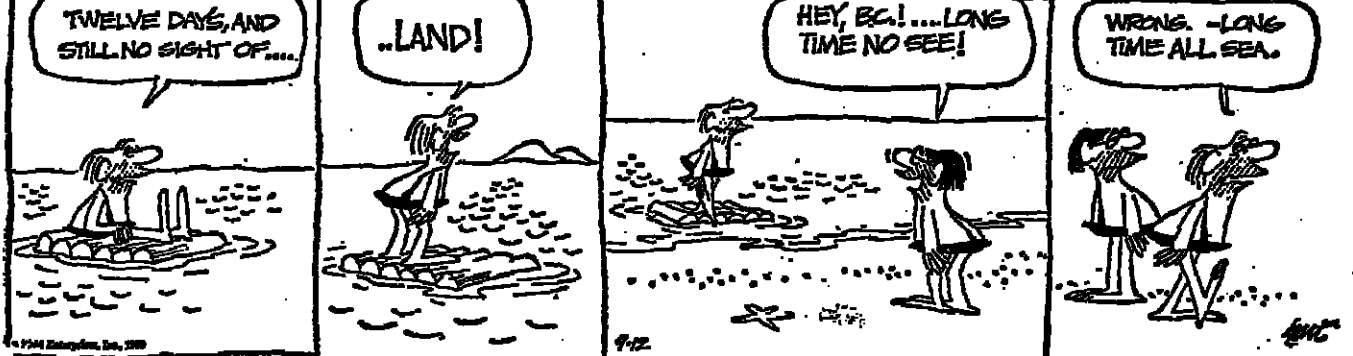
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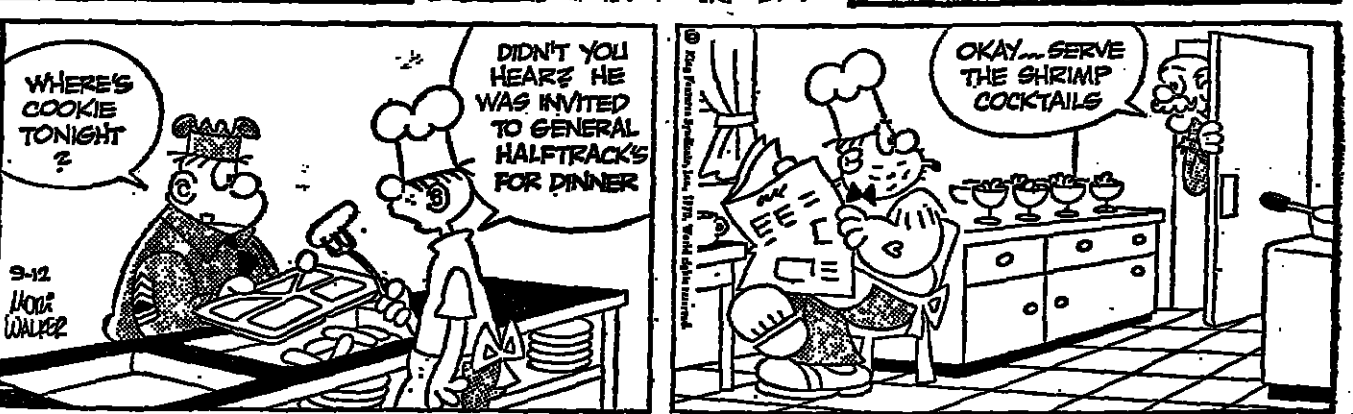
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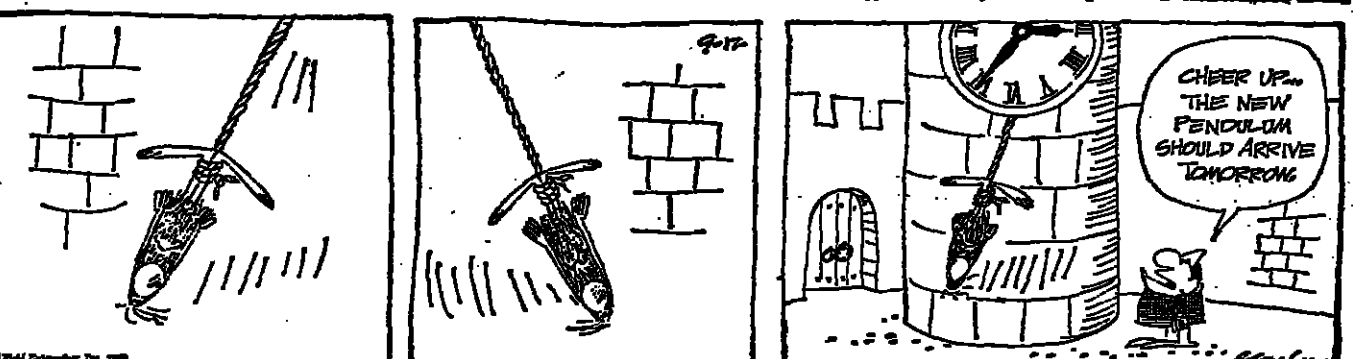
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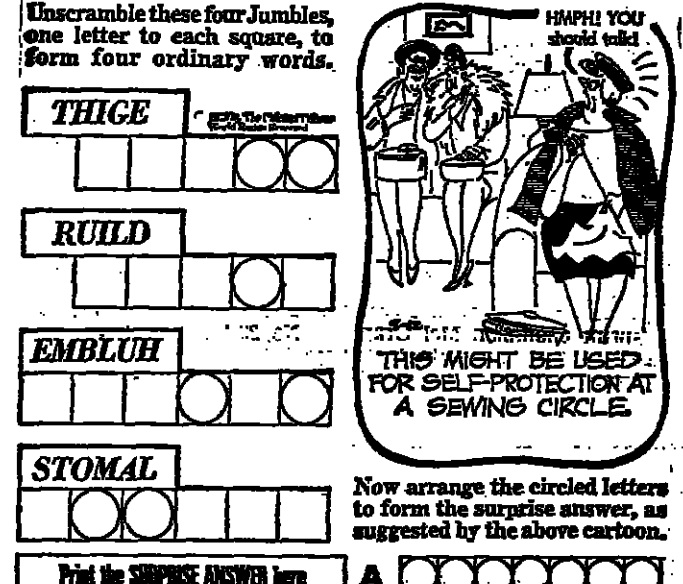
BLONDIE



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE—That scrambled word game



CROSSWORD PUZZLE

WORDS ON PARADE—By Ross L. Jamison Jr.



BOOKS

ROYAL FLASH

From the Flashman Papers 1842-43 and 1847-48
 Edited and arranged by George MacDonald Fraser, Knopf,
 257 pp. \$5.95.

Reviewed by Paul West

NOT long ago, George MacDonald Fraser conjured up one of the spiciest and most logical fictional pranks of the decade. Appropriating from Thomas Hughes' "Tom Brown's School Days" the bully and all-around heel called Flashman, he fitted him out with a post-career which Thomas Hughes would never have had the wit or the stomach to think of. After describing Flashman's expulsion from Rugby School in 1839, he parked him in the army, having him serve in England, then in India and Afghanistan. Here, one said, honest Flashman Hughes' intent as a juicy beast all right, but it took Fraser to squeeze him.

And now, culled from the fictional Flashman Papers ("that great collection of manuscript discovered in a salesroom in Leicester in 1965"), comes a new installment, beginning in 1842, where "Flashman" left off, and covering two separate periods of several months in 1842-43 and 1847-48. There is, Fraser notes, an intriguing four-year gap which the author seems to indicate he has covered elsewhere in his memoirs—soon, no doubt, to appear as installment number three ("Flash Harry," perhaps, and why not?). The festive trespass goes on: the loutish, megalomaniac, sub-bitch voice resumes; and, once again, Flashman tweaks the taste of the sacred cow called Empire.

This time round, our hero becomes involved with several persons of international renown, notably Bismarck the Iron Chancellor (before he's internationally infamous) and Lola Montez. The pretext for his romp is that matrix of diplomatic turds known as the Schleswig-Holstein Question, understood (we're told) by only three men, one of whom died, while the second forgot the answer and the third, a German professor, went mad thinking about it.

Flashman's assignment, once he's been enlisted to Munich for a price, is to see that Schl-Hol doesn't get into the wrong hands—viz. Danish ones. Bismarck's stratagem is to have him impersonate the Danish prince Carl Gustaf (whom Flashman closely resembles) and marry the Duchess Irma of Strakenz, a duchy adjoining Schl-Hol, to appease its Danish population.

"Is German population," says the astute Bismarck, "will know how to wait."

Accordingly, Flashman is shown and given appropriate swag out on the face, a crash course in colloquial Danish and in Carl Gustaf's mannerisms, and off he goes to Strakenz, his mind more upon his fee of £10,000 than upon the prince whom Bismarck has sequestered. Why, you may well ask, can't the prince do his own marrying? He has the clasp, but, once curried and with Flashman out of the way, he will step back into position, a sadder and a worldlier man, than merely that.

Clearly, though, Bismarck has more in mind than merely that.

An appended note, reminding those of us who knew at all how, in 1864, Bismarck made war on Denmark, got Prussia into Schleswig and Austria into Holstein, thus provoking the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, which the Austrians lost. Such is the Mephistophelean deviousness which Flashman half suspects but, in his gross way, cannot quite fathom.

There follows a whole series of lurid escapades: boudoir Olympics, dungeon heroics, throne room theatricality, with Flashman swooning from Casanova to lackey, from loudmouth to Cincinnatus as the situations demand, and penitently managing a traumatic escape through a castle oubliette.

Nor can he forget the machinations of Lola, with whom he escapes in the end, who, in the intervals of meddling in Bavarian politics, has so confused him with her combination of tigerish sexuality and duplicitous indifference that all he can mumble in retrospect is "convincing bitch." Off she goes to Switzerland to make it with Viscount Peel, what Lola wants, Lola gets, and what she doesn't want she doesn't even bother to ignore.

In this purloining and pro-longing Flashman and involving him with these commanding presences of history, Fraser has rendered a public service. For here, looming large and loud in the graffiti-thick halls of power, is a bootlicking Falstaff, a beau sabreur with a balsa spine, a lax harlequin who, throughout his venal and Visigothic adventures, candidly admits what kind of thing he is, sensibly tips all available females lest his massive atrophy, and ably perpetuates that almost lost cartoon of the contemporary Briton to whom foreigners are enigmatic and unforgivable mutants and all of his countrymen are mure in which he, self-styled Koh-noor of empirical bluntness, unfortunately happens to be embedded.

Any resemblances between "Royal Flash" and Anthony Hope's "The Prisoner of Zenda," Fraser backhandedly tells us, are intended; the fact is, Flashman himself gave Hope the story, and he also knew Franz List and Tom Brown and George MacDonald Fraser, who, in turn, dedicates this arrangement and editing of the Flashman papers to "Ronald Coleman Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., Errol Flynn, Basil Rathbone, Louis Hayward, Tyrone Power, and all the rest of them." Surely, before not too long, Robin Hood will garotte Horatio Nelson for interfering with Little Nell at a party given by Benjamin Disraeli for the secret children of Florence Nightingale. A blue and humorous vein is wide open; let it pour, Fraser, till the heart's content.

Author of "Words for a Deaf Daughter," published last month, Paul West wrote this review for Book World, literary supplement of The Washington Post.

Edited by WILL WENG

